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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1795.

From a London paper, of the 20th January.

REPORT,

Made by Johannet, in the names of all the committees, respecting the finance and commerce of the French Republic.

Johannet in the name of the committees of public safety, general security, legislation, commerce and finance.

"After having dissipated the clouds which darkened the political horizon of France, you wish to insure to the nation, whose destiny is in your hands, happiness, order, and tranquility: you wish to know our situation, our means, and our resources, and to erect a just government, on a firm and stable foundation.

"But to execute a plan so worthy of you, it is not to detached and insulated parts, but to the great whole of this noble work, that your attention must be directed. Laws of detail on the subject of finance, commerce, or agriculture, however excellent in themselves, will become absolutely null, if they do not form links of one general chain of reform and amelioration.

"To direct towards one great and useful end the whole of the administration, we must place ourselves at that height, from which we can embrace at once all its parts, and follow out on every side its extensive ramifications.

"The great movements of empires turn chiefly upon the finances: It is towards our finances then that our first views must be directed—Agriculture, commerce, and public credit will next occupy our attention. The external relation of the republic will not be forgotten. We shall also have to treat of the public spirit, of the necessity, and of the means of fixing its uncertainty. If we perceive in the feebleness and vacillation of the government the chief causes of our evils, we must have recourse to energy and firmness, as the remedies.

"We do not come here to raise alarms, nor to discourage you in the pursuit of your generous plan—all our errors may easily be recalled; and it is for that reason that we do not fear to discover them.

"Europe, leagued against us, flies before our triumphant armies, whilst we shall not fear to tell her even of the faults which we have committed. The confession announces the intention of repairing them. Let it be for us the prelude to new victories, and for our enemies the signal of new defeats.

"The question of finance which most agitates the public mind at the present moment, is that relative to the augmentation which has every where taken place in the price of merchandize. An opinion, which is rather general, ascribes solely to the too abundant circulation of assignats, the embarrassments of our present situation, the fall of the exchange, and all the evils which spring from it. It is thought that these evils may be remedied, by retiring a certain quantity of assignats from circulation, and reducing the mass of paper money as near as possible to the amount of specie which formerly circulated in France.

This opinion is in some degree founded, for it cannot be denied that the too great emission of assignats must have a dangerous influence on the opinion which is entertained of their value, nor can it be contested that real good would arise from the diminution, if effected with prudence, and by means which the most rigorous equity would not be ashamed to avow. But let us not deceive ourselves. This partial measure will only produce limited effects: It will only serve as a palliative to those deep wounds which we must probe to the bottom before we can apply a cure.

"The assignats, whatever be their mass, are guaranteed by the very best of securities, whose value even augment in proportion as they are multiplied. It is to this constant and corresponding progression between the course of republican money, and the price of the national domains, that we owe those inexhaustible resources which have astonished Europe, and which have prepared the triumph of fourteen armies.

"Prudence requires, that we should hazard nothing which may weaken the confidence due to our paper money, and to the value of the pledges which forms its security.—Experience has too well proved that even in the most peaceable times all tampering with the coin has produced the most fatal consequences. In this critical situation, we are bound to present to you without delay, a free and equitable plan, by which the quantity of our assignats may be reduced, without a breach of good faith, or a violation of public credit. But it is first necessary to destroy the prejudices of those, who attribute all our evils solely to the mass of our assignats.

"The first year of the republic furnishes a striking proof that it is not to their greater or smaller mass that their discredit is to be ascribed. When Dumourier finished with ignominy a campaign which he had commenced with so much glory, after his shameful retreat from Belgium our assignats lost more than they do at present, although the quantity in circulation was so much less. Where shall we find the causes of that depreciation: In the inquietude of the minds of men; in the storms which which threatened the infant republic; in the instability of public opinion, floating incessantly between different factions, without knowing where to fix itself: in short, in the absence of principles, without which there can exist neither security nor confidence. We shall see, that if such adventitious circumstances had not produced an effect more or less fatal on the credit of the assignats, no natural cause could have shaken it. *The most certain and accurate calculations attest, that their security exceeds in value fifteen milliards* (Six Hundred Millions sterling.) *This valuation is made from the actual and effectual revenues of the national domains, as they have been paid into the public treasury, viz.*

	Livres.
In the month of Germinal	20,850,000
Floreal	24,189,000
Prairial	26,358,000
Thermidor	24,010,000
Fructidor	25,168,000
Messidor	26,888,000
Livres	147,463,000

From which it results that the revenues of the unsold national domains amount for one year to 300 millions (12 millions sterling) which at 40 years purchase, the rate at which they are generally sold, gives us a real value of 12 millions (480 millions sterling.) It is true, that in the revenues above-mentioned, there are certain sums arising from the sale of personal property; but they are more than balanced by the personal property which still remains to be sold. To these 12 millions we have to add two milliards, which we calculated at the lowest, for the inheritances of emigrants which must fall to the nation. *The final result is, that we can shew property amounting to 15 milliards, as a mortgage for our assignats.*

"The season of dilapidation is past. Your expences must be simplified, for it has been often said, and said truly, that œconomy is the first favour which a good government ought to bestow upon a nation. It will not be proposed to you to adopt a system of œconomy, miserable at once and impolitic, a system which destroys all national dignity, and which, by refusing, or giving with reluctance, the necessary encouragement, stops in every direction the energies of thought, and the flight of genius. No, parsimony is perhaps more hurtful in its effects than the most lavish prodigality. Our reforms must be great and useful in their objects, as well as their cause.

"Shew the general account of your revenue and your expenditure to the present day. Let all France know with accuracy the state of your assignats, and of every species of value which has entered into, or issued from the public treasury. Let a commission be appointed to draw up these accounts in conjunction with the committee of finance. Publicity is the basis of confidence, as it is the safeguard of liberty. It will result from such enquiries, that, after creating in a moment a million of soldiers; after providing for them every thing requisite for carrying on a war the most terrible, of which history speaks; that in the midst of disorder and dilapidation inseparable from great revolutionary movements, our expences, though immense, have been less than we had reason to expect, and *that the resources which are left to us are still infinitely superior.* You will see that the whole expences do not exceed nine milliards (360 millions sterling;) that our receipts amount to three milliards (120 millions sterling.)—Our expences are therefore reduced to six milliards (240 millions sterling.) From this sum we must deduct the ordinary expences of government, which at all times would have amounted to two milliards (about 80 millions sterling) and there will remain a sum of four milliards (160 millions sterling,) which forms the expence of the revolution. We have made head against all Europe—we have established liberty upon a basis which cannot be shaken!—Compare these great results with those of the ancient government, which expended 1500 millions to support our allies in North-America.

"Whilst public credit will take root by a perfect knowledge of our resources, we shall be able, without shock and alarm, to diminish the mass of assignats. The rapid sale of the personal property of the Clergy, and of the national buildings, which cost so much in repairs, or which go to ruin, if they are neglected; the sums which will arise from the arrangements you will have to make with the families of the emigrants, for such parts of their inheritances as belong to the nation—from these you will draw considerable resources. Still these objects are not sufficient to fulfil your views, and your committees will present to you successively, different plans to effectuate that purpose. A report will be made to you, which will have for its object, to retire in one year from circulation, four milliards (160 millions sterling,) by free and voluntary means.

"But it is needless to dissemble, even this will not fulfil the great object you have in view. In fact, it is not solely the superabundance of the sign, but also the scarcity of the articles to be procured with it, which raises their price. Remember that the produce of our colonies has sometimes trippled in price, although the quantity of representative signs continued the same; do not forget, that in bad seasons, wines often double in price, under the same circumstances. Although you may have diminished the quantity of assignats, you will not have augmented the quantity of goods of all kinds; this is the end we must attain. How then are we to attain it?

"One of the first causes of our wants is the unfavourable balance of trade, which in the year 1778 was eighty millions in our favour. How much it is against us now we all have reason to know. The revenues of our colonies amounted in 1778 to 235 millions. This resource is for the present dried up. The manufacturers of Lyons brought to us about 90 millions. The commerce of the Levant, which produced a revenue of 30 millions, is suspended until the French flag shall fly triumphant in the Mediterranean. These causes have produced the *deficit* in the balance of trade; and it is not by diminishing the mass of your assignats that you will remedy the evil.

"We have been incessantly told that France produces every thing we require. This has been belied by experience, but from this popular error has arisen the law of the *maximum*, which your Committee of Commerce will soon propose to you to repeal. From the same error have sprung so many laws destructive of all commerce and industry. If we had not loaded our commerce with shackles; if we had abandoned it to itself; if the most innocent speculations had not become crimes in the eyes of the ignorant, the activity of our merchants would have supplied France with every thing she required, notwithstanding the calamities of war; but the Government became merchant itself; and in destroying the industry of individuals, it destroyed the source of its own riches. If you wish to renew and to multiply your resources, you must give encouragement to commerce. The first thing to be done is, to suppress the important duties on all those articles which we stand in need of.—Let there be raised only a small retribution, that we may know exactly the state of our importations, and the balance of our trade. Let your Committee also present to you a list of those articles, of which the exportation ought provisionally to be prohibited. In every other branch let exportation and importation be free, and let all those conditions be suppressed, which tend only to cramp and to confine our commmercial operations. Let able commissioners visit the manufacturing Communes and Districts, to give them that activity so necessary for the public prosperity.

"The arts, under the direction of French genius, have provided France, as if by miracles, with muskets, cannon, powder and salt-petre. Let them produce with the same rapidity the means of exchange with foreign countries. The raw material is the real wealth of nations. The nations which possess it are richer than those which abound only in gold. With the creative genius of the French people, foreign nations will soon become tributaries of our industry.—Decree that specie may be exported—take but one precaution—let the exporter come under an engagement to bring back into France the value in articles of the first necessity.—The Committee of Public Safety, of Finance, and of Commerce, will offer to you the means of preventing all abuses in this particular.

"You will have still to answer the general wishes of every Commercial town, and of every friend to justice in the Republic, by repealing the decree by which the property of foreigners was sequestrated. By the decree you chain down our merchants at the moment when you tell them to act; you break private contracts at the moment when you wish to revive commerce, which can only have private contracts for its basis.

"It is now time to tell every truth; and if there is one which is more certain than another, it is, that no power upon earth has a right to enjoy that which probity revolts at. The conscience of the honest man is a sanctuary, into which no human power has access: Woe be to that government which dares to violate it—it will not go long unpunished; it will find its tomb amidst the ruins of their first principles, which form the basis of the social compact!

"In repealing the degree of sequestration, you will suppress that inquisition which intercepts correspondences, and thereby give a free circulation to all articles of exchange.

"You will re-establish your credit, and restore plenty to the Republic, by forming wise relations with neutral powers, and by scrupulously adhering to that good faith which they have a right to expect from you. There is one people, above all, with whom our ties cannot be drawn too close, and that is the people of America. They gave us a great example; they expect from us a fraternal union. Yet with regard to them, we have followed the example of the perfidious English, in their oppression. Let us hasten to decree that our Treaty of Commerce with the Americans shall be sacredly observed, and that all civil and military officers are prohibited from infringing it in any point.

"But if it be urgent to renew these bonds of concord with the neutral powers,

l is ſurely no leſs ſo to attach all individual intereſts to that of the republic, and to extend the conqueſt of the revolution within ourſelves. Far be it from us to propoſe imprudent and contradictory laws, which might give a retrograde motion to the public mind. Patriotiſm and prudence forbid them equally; but there are general meaſures which, in ſhutting out all criminal and chimercial hopes, would give a great example of juſtice, and would propogate the law of the republic among all claſſes of its citizens. Such would be that of liquidating promptly, and in a maſs, the whole debts of the emigrants, as you have done thoſe of the clergy, by declaring their creditors the creditors of the ſtate. This liquidation is at once politic and moral. The intereſt and the gratitude of 800,000 perſons will add ſtrength to that hatred which ought ever to purſue the emigrants, and will confirm, without return, the ſentence of perpetual baniſhment, which they have deſerved. This meaſure muſt be accompanied by another. We muſt ſettle with the relations of the emigrants for that portion of the inheritances which belongs to the nation. Let arbitrators be appointed, ſimple forms obſerved, and early periods fixed for payment. By this means the ſequeſtrations will be taken off, and the families reſtored to their liberty.

"As the nation is great and magnanimous towards its debtors, ſo let it be generous and indulgent towards its creditors. Let compenſations be admitted, and let every faculty be given to the debtors for deliberating themſelves.

"Theſe means are great, but their efficacy will depend upon the impulſe which you will give to the public mind, and the ſecurity which you will afford for their being followed out with conſtancy and effect. The government muſt now advance with a regular and ſteady pace. Preſent the floating ideas of men a reſting-place where they may fix themſelves. Hitherto our government has been a prey to all the paſſions, which have reigned by turns, by means more or leſs violent, and under forms more or leſs popular.—Let us not be afraid of avowing it: it is to this perpetual vacillation that we have to impute all our misfortunes. Scarcely do our republican annals embrace three years, and twenty ages ſeem to have filled their courſe. Revolutions have ſucceeded revolutions: Men things, events, ideas, every thing has changed, every thing changes ſtill; and in this perpetual flux and re-flux of contrary movements, it is in vain that the government expects that confidence which can only ariſe from a wiſe and ſteady conduct, and a ſtrict adherence to true principles.

"Commerce ſoon diſappeared amidſt this conſtant ſucceſſion of contrarieties, in a country where individuals, being unable to calculate upon any thing as fixed, ſaw before them one continued proſpect of changes ſucceeding each other without end. Credit is a tender plant, which requires a ſoft and regular temperature, and which will not grow in a rugged ſoil, nor flouriſh in a boiſterous climate.

"It is time to put an end to the reign of uncertainty, and to fix in an invariable manner the principles of juſtice and equity, which ought to guide our conduct. When the government, advancing with a firm and ſteady ſtep, will have ſhewn the true end to which it points, and will have laid down the ſyſtem which it means to purſue; when the national convention, throwing aſide thoſe unhappy diſſentions which have too long clogged it in its progreſs, will occupy itſelf only with the happineſs of the people; when it will not ceaſe to repel with indignation, all meaſures which may tend to infringe thoſe principles of juſtice and good faith which actuate its conduct, then all alarms will diſappear, and it will not be in vain that men will labour for the re-eſtabliſhment of the finances, the credit, and the commerce of the republic."

A decree, propoſed conformable to the views contained in this report, was ordered to be printed, and the diſcuſſion upon it adjourned for three days.

HANOVER, February 4.

The intention of the allies is to ſend an army of 100,000 men into the field, and to draw a cordon to protect their dominions. The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel brings 15,000 men, and promiſed 30,000, if England will give the money for this purpoſe. The Heſſian General Oynbauſen was ſent to England. The whole Hanoverian militia has marched to the frontiers.

LONDON.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Robert Shores Milneſs, Eſq; to be governor and commander in chief in and over the iſland of Martinique.

In conſequence of the indiſpoſition of Earl Howe, his flag was ſtruck on board the Queen Charlotte; and the command of the grand fleet devolves on the Right Honourable Lord Bridport.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Canal Office, Whitehall, Feb. 22.

"SIR,

"I herewith tranſmit you for the information of merchants trading to and from America, copy of a letter this day written, by direction of the Lords of the Council, to the Secretary of the Treaſury, for relaxing the regulations heretofore obſerved with reſpect to American veſſels coming to the ports of this kingdom for a market.

I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

W. FAWKENER."

Philip Simpſon, Eſq;

Canal Office, Whitehall, Feb. 24.

SIR,

"The Lords of the Council having under conſideration a note from Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter, tranſmitted by directions of Lord Grenville, on the ſubject of the Regulations laid down for American veſſels which may touch at any of the ports of this kingdom, obſerving, that an American coming with tobacco into Falmouth, and then to a market, if ordered to proceed to France, is not ſuffered to depart until a licence is obtained from his Majeſty in council for that purpoſe—the conditions of which licence are, that the veſſel ſhall proceed to a ſpecified port in France, and that ſecurity ſhall be given in three times the value of the cargo, that no goods or merchandize, the growth or manufacture of this kingdom, ſhall be put on board, and that the veſſel ſhall bring a certificate of the delivery of the tobacco at ſuch port; and ſuggeſting the propriety of having regulations concerning this branch of trade, ſo modified as to oppoſe the feweſt impediments to its free exerciſe."

"I am commanded by their Lordſhips to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, that the Lords of the council, upon conſideration of the ſaid note, and of a minute of the Lords of the committee of council for trade and foreign plantations thereupon, are of opinion, that it may be adviſeable, that the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury ſhould, if they ſhall ſo think fit, inſtruct the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms, to give general directions to the principal or officers of the cuſtoms, at all the ports where American veſſels are likely to touch for a market, not now permitted to be exported to France, or to any country under the government of France, that the ſaid officers do take bond with two ſureties, who are inhabitants of this country, for landing the ſame in ſome country in amity with his majeſty, and to produce a certificate within a limited time, of the ſaid goods having been ſo landed, or the bond to be forfeited; but in caſe any American veſſel ſo coming for a market, ſhall not take on board any ſuch articles, that then they are permitted freely to depart with their cargoes.

I am ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant."

HORSE GUARDS, Feb. 28.

A diſpatch, dated Rheine, February 11, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York from Lieutenant General Harcourt, and communicated by his Royal Highneſs to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

SIR,

I had the honour to inform your Royal Highneſs, in a letter dated January 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their cantonments behind the Yſſel. The froſt having precluded all communication with England, ſince that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you with the movements which have ſince taken place, and it is only within theſe two or three days that the thaw again offers a proſpect of its being open.

In conſequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in purſuance of General Walmodens orders, to place the army in cantonments behind Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer, and the reſt of the cantonments on the Yſſel, leaving Lieut. General Abercromby with the guards, and Col. Strutt's brigade, the advanced poſts ſtill remain at Appeldorn, Low, &c. to take the neceſſary ſteps for the removal of the ſick, ſtores, and proviſions, and for the deſtruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant General Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to ſay, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by thoſe of Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occaſions, have been of the moſt eſſential ſervice, the number of ſick left at Deventer, Zwoll, and Zutphen, did not exceed ſix hundred, moſt of whoſe caſes would not admit of removal: Major M'Murdo, with a Captain, two Subalterns, and the neceſſary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greateſt part of the ſtores and proviſions were removed or deſtroyed, the ammunition which had been brought from Arnheim to Doeſburg, has likewiſe, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The firſt column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden, on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Odenſaal. On the 30th they arrived at and near Bentheim, General Coate's brigade had marched ſome days ſooner, and was then cantoned at Skuttorpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercrombey's troops arrived at Oldenſaal on the 30th and 31ſt, and the advanced poſts were withdrawn to the ſide of Deventer, and poſted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am ſorry to add, that the troops on their march ſuffered conſiderably, not only from the badneſs of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewiſe from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

BRITISH ARMY.

Oſnaburg, Feb. 13.

Our head-quarters are now at this place; and it is the earneſt wiſh of every one that we may now have a little reſt. The ſufferings and loſs of the army have been dreadful. When we began our retreat the number of Britiſh troops only was upwards of 13,000, but now their whole return of effective men do not amount to above half that number. In the march from Amersfort, alone upwards of 3000 ſoldiers were frozen to death, beſides women and children. In one of our marches during the night over a large frozen moraſs, where an accident obliged me to remain behind the army for near an hour, my only direction, when the dawn came, to point out the rout the army had taken, was the miſerable victims that were lying every where dead or dying of cold, famine, and fatigue, in the road the army had marched.

In ſhort, no defeat could have had more diſaſtrous conſequences than this unfortunate retreat has been attended with. Had our diſtreſſes proceeded from the enemy, they would have been more ſufferable, but we owe them to the cowardice of our allies, and to other cauſes which it is unneceſſary to enter into at preſent. The officers have ſuffered but little, compared with the men; for famine and cold were the forms in which death attacked us, and theſe the officers could in ſome meaſure guard againſt.

At the moment I am writing this letter, no certain accounts have been received where the brigade, commanded by Lord Cathcart, is, or what rout it had taken.

Our loſs in ſtores is beyond all credibility; would to God that they were our only loſs! The quantity of every deſcription deſtroyed at Helvoetſluys, Rotterdam, Doeſburgh, and Deventer, exceed all calculation. At the latter place only, during the two days the guards were there, 12000 ſtand of arms were deſtroyed, intrenching tools innumerable, about 50,000 cwt. of powder, ſome millions of muſquet ammunition, and 100 gun carriages, beſides a number of guns, which were ſpiked and left behind. At Doeſburgh, it is thought about twenty times the quantity were deſtroyed.

Nine of us are now writing together, and interrupt each other every inſtant; you will not therefore be ſurpriſed at the want of method you will find in my letter. In fact, I muſt conclude without ever reading it over, for fear I miſs the opportunity of forwarding it.—Adieu!

BOSTON, April 20.

An American captive, who for ten years paſt, has been confined in "DURANCE VILLE," at Algiers, arrived yeſterday afternoon, in the brig Minerva, from Cadiz. He was the mate of a Schooner belonging to Mr. William Foſter, of this town; and was ranſomed by his friends, at the price of 3,000 dollars. We cordially congratulate him on his ſafe return to his native country; and ſincerely hope, that his recent companions in miſery, will ſpeedily participate his happy emancipation.

The Dutch exiles in England, are preparing to embark for this aſylum of all nations. An immenſe influx of induſtry and opulence will therefore ſoon increaſe the rivers of American commerce. The neutrality of the United States in the European conteſt, was a meaſure that does honour to the political foreſight of our federal government. Already the reſort of all nations, our country will ſpeedily become the Emporium of the world.—Unaffected by the jarring elements, which diſturb the mother continent, AMERICA, peaceful, induſtrious and independent, is artfully at this moment, receiving tribute from every commercial people on the globe. The Arts, the Muſes, and the Sciences, affrighted "CLANGORE TUBARUM" have commenced their flight for our happy ſhores; and without enthuſiaſm, we may anticipate the period, when the ſtates of Columbia ſhall unite the *commerce of Carthage, with the literature of Athens.*

April 21.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

The knowledge that the arrival of a reinforcement to either of the combating powers in the Weſt-Indies, would turn the ponderating ſcale of victory in that quarter, makes any information on the ſubject of importance. We have therefore called on Captain Bacon, arrived from Martinique, and have obtained the preciſe information he brought, viz.

Juſt before he ſailed from Martinique, the Searcher of that port told him, news had been received of the arrival of ſix ſhips of the line, and five frigates, with 800 troops, at Guadaloupe; and this the Searcher repeated to him ſeveral times before he ſailed. On the 6th April, he ſpoke a ſchooner, five days from Antigua, the Captain of which informed him, that he had ſpoke ſix French ſhips of the line, and five frigates, bearing up from Guadaloupe for Antigua.

FROM SPAIN.

Captain Hart, in 40 days from Cadiz, informs us, that a ſerious riot took place at Madrid, the capital of Spain, on the 24th of February laſt; which was however quelled by government. Fourteen of the mob were killed, and 400 confined in priſon. The object of the rioters was not mentioned. He adds, that before he ſailed, information was received at Cadiz, of the French having taken Figueras and Roſas, that Gironne, Barcelona and Villencho, were beſieged, and expected to fall every day; after which the capital, Madrid, would be the next in the routine of conqueſt.

April 27.

By an arrival from Bourdeaux, on Saturday laſt, a letter was received from a gentleman, formerly of this town, but now reſident in France, informing that a Spaniſh ambaſſador had arrived at Paris; and another from Pruſſia was on his way thither. We feel a ſincere pleaſure in hearing that the miniſter appointed by the cabinet of Spain, is the patriotic ſtateſman, count d'Aranda, who, before the revolution, held the ſame office at the court of France, and was afterwards re-called and promoted prime miniſter. At the commencement of the preſent war, he had the honeſty to propoſe pacificatory meaſures; alledging that France was the natural protector of Spain, and, in caſe of hoſtilities, would be her moſt formidable enemy. His advice proving unpopular with the grandees, the count was depoſed; the clamorous Alcudia, who flattered the vanity of the king, by over-rating his military power, ſucceeded him. The rapid progreſs of the French into the heart of the Spaniſh dominions, has now convinced the humble dons, that Aranda "has deſerved well of his country."

The Toulon and Breſt Fleets contain 50 ſhips of the line. The addition of the Dutch navy will render our republican friends more formidable at ſea, than they have been ſince the commencement of the revolution. On the other hand, the great naval exertions making by G. Britain, convince us, that ſhe is determined to maintain the trident, which ſhe has ſo long wielded. The dominion of the ocean is, therefore, the object of the conteſt; and before it is decided, the diſputed element, cimſoned with blood, will bluſh at the folly of rival nations.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Captain Hathaway, of the Schooner Goliah, arrived yeſterday, in 20 days from St. Thomas's, informs us, that in lat. 26, 50, long. 60, he ſpoke the French privateer La Muſette, of 16 guns; and in lat. 28, 48, long. 70, ſpoke the La Hannique, of 18 guns, having on board the Captain and part of the crew of the Britiſh packet Prince William Henry, out 8 days from Jamaica, bound to London, which they had captured and ſent for Baltimore. Captain Hathaway took the people on board his veſſel, and brought them into this port.

May 1.

Extract of a letter received by a merchant of this city, from his correſpondent at Bermuda, dated the 21ſt of April.

"I hope before this you have received the pleaſing intelligence of the great alteration that is at laſt going to take place in Bermuda, with regard to the indiſcriminate condemnation of all American veſſels from French ports, the judge having at laſt determined not to condemn, but to paſs interlocutory decrees on them all, which implies, the claimants are to have the property, and depart with it, on giving ſecurity to the court for the appraiſed value. This I ſincerely hope will tend to conciliate and calm the minds of the people of America, who have had great reaſon to be aggravated by theſe piratical depredations.

LEXINGTON, March 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer of reſpectability, dated Grenville, March 16, 1795.

"A few days ſince, eleven Pottowattome chiefs and warriors (repreſentatives of two hundred men) came to this poſt with over-

tiires of peace: General Wayne has accepted their offer. Preliminary articles have been ſigned. They have returned to their homes, and will be at the general treaty in June. Shortly after their arrival, ſix Delawares, with two women, came in with ſix horſes loaded with ſkins and furs;—have traded them off much to their ſatisfaction, and have gone to their hunting camp on White River, where they intend planting corn the enſuing ſpring.—A number of Indian families have ſettled in the neighbourhood of Fort Wayne."

We are ſorry to inform our readers, that the week before laſt, Mr. Toadhunter, who formerly was a reſident of this place, and ſome others, coming down the Ohio, was fired upon a little above the mouth of the Sciota, by a party of Indians: Mr. Toadhunter and one of the party were wounded; but we are happy to hear, that they are in a fair way of recovery.

Accounts from the Lower Counties, ſtate, that great numbers of the Indians have croſſed the Ohio, between the Falls and the mouth of Green River.

WINCHESTER, April 27.

From the Knoxville Gazette, April 10.

Upon the authority of the council of the whole Cherokee nation, convened at Ellejoy, on the 4th of March, and continued by adjournment, from day to day, until the 9th of the ſame month, we are informed, that a party of Creeks, ſixteen in number, headed by a half breed fellow of the name of Bill M'Intoſh, returned in the month of February through the lower Cherokee towns, from the frontiers of this territory, with thirty-ſeven ſtolen horſes. One of the party was wounded in the thigh with a ball. Averaging theſe horſes at fifty dollars each, a ſingle marauding party of Creeks has robbed the frontier inhabitants of property to the amount of One Thouſand Dollars.

During the peace between the Creeks and Chickaſaws, a number of Creek fellows took to wife women of the Chickaſaw nation.—Since the commencement of the war between theſe nations, the Creeks have killed thoſe women and their children; for Indians count relationſhip only by the mother's ſide; hence the children were as much Chickaſaws as their mothers, equally victims of vengeance to the Creeks. Some of the Chickaſaw warriors had alſo Creek wives, particularly Major Colbert; but the Chickaſaws have not followed the Jacobin example of the Creeks.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (Maryland) April 28.

Extracts from a Journal received by a gentleman in this town, from his friend at Head-Quarters, Greenville.

"February 2. A command arrived from Fort Defiance, by which Mr. ——has furniſhed me with a copy of a letter, ſent ſome time ſince, to General Wayne by Lord Dorcheſter, which is as follows:

SIR, QUEBEC, Oct. 6, 1794.

"I have this day received a diſpatch from his grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Britiſh majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, by which I am directed to inform you that it has been agreed upon by the Britiſh miniſtry and Mr. Jay, that during the preſent negociation and until the concluſion of it, all things ought to remain in Statu Quo, and therefore both parties ſhould continue to hold their poſſeſſions, and all encroachments on either ſide ſhould be done away; that if any priſoners ſhould have been taken, they ſhall be releaſed and the property reſtored. Allow me, ſir, to aſſure you that it will afford me very ſincere pleaſure to ſee a laſting peace and mutual underſtanding eſtabliſhed between Great-Britain and the United States of America, and that I ſhall heartily co-operate in every proper meaſure for this end.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

"Feb. 6. Received a letter from Mr. —— who informs me that he is at Recovery with a party of Shawaneſe and Delaware Indians, among whom are the notorious Mr. Blue Jacket, and a ſuperior chief by the name of Kenapoto, &c. &c. and that they will be here to-morrow.

"Feb. 8. This day heard that two priſoners are taken by the Indians near Fort Hamilton, which ſeems to diſconcert our red brethren a good deal, but they lay the blame upon the Chickamaugas, as thoſe would have done on the Shawaneſe and Delawares had they been with us. In conſequence of ——'s living with me, I had an opportunity of ſeeing much of theſe gentlemen. Mr. Blue Jacket is a very polite man, but ſpeaks no Engliſh—he dreſſes for council in a ſcarlet coat with two gold Epaulets, and has a commiſſion with him as major in Britiſh pay, given him by ſir William and ſir James Johnſon, agents for Indian affairs.

"Feb. 14. Mr. ——left us with his Indians. I believe they would not have went ſo ſoon, but news was brought of two men being killed on the Hamilton road, and they ſaid they muſt go home and ſend out runners to all their young warriors to ſtop hoſtilities.

"Feb. 15. Scarce had we got clear of one party of ſavages before another of the Wyandots appeared. They bring with them a white and a red flag, and ſeem very jealous of the Shawaneſe and Delawares."

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

By the Brig Ephigenia, Capt. Thompſon arrived here laſt Saturday, 43 days from Bourdeaux, we have Paris papers, to the 9th of March, they are filled with addreſſes to the Convention from different departments, congratulating them on the ſituation of the Republic. We have, however, extracted the following articles from them.

BREST, 3 Ventoſe, (Feb. 21.)

Rear Admiral Vanſtable has juſt now taken poſt for Amſterdam, with ſeveral officers and ſailors, and with the title of Commander in Chief of the naval forces of the French Republic in the North Seas. Two fleets are fitting out here, and take troops on board for a ſecret expedition. One diviſion of ſix ſhips of 74 guns, 3 frigates and 3 ſloops of war, weighed anchor yeſterday with proviſion for ſix months on board.

Kellerman is going to take the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, Gen. Jourdan goes to that of the North, which Gen. Pichegru is to leave, in order to go to that of the Rhine.

The ſummons which the French Gen. Daendals ſent to the commandant of Amſterdam, Golofkin, is ſhort but good, here it is.

"I command thee, General, to march immediately out of the city with the garriſon, as I intend to march in this evening."

ARMY of the WEST.

Extract of a letter from the Repreſentatives of the people with the armies, in the environs of Breſt, Cherbourg and the Weſt, dated 30 Plovoiſe (March 1.) to their colleague Gaudin at Fontery.

"WE haſten to inform you of the reſult of our conferences with Charrette, and the principal chiefs of La Vendee. We found them ſincerely diſpoſed for a pacification; they preſented to us with all the reſpect due to the National Repreſentation, ſeveral articles of demands reſpecting their perſons and effects, and the conſolidation of the intended pacification; we have granted them every thing which our duty and the great intereſt of the circumſtances directed us to grant.

"The reſult of our operations has been a declaration by Charette and the principal officers of the two armies, of the Centre and Netherlands, that, ſubmiſſion to the Republic and her laws, they will never bear arms againſt her, will deliver up their artillery, &c. &c.

"At the end of our laſt ſeſſions four officers of Stoffler's army preſented themſelves, who aſſured us from him, of the ſame diſpoſition for a pacification, as thoſe which Charette and others had already realized; they teſtified beſides, the deſire of Stoffler to concur with Charette in the different means of conſolidating this pacification, we have thought it prudent to grant their demands.

Commaſtin has ſigned the declaration of Charette in behalf of the Chouans.

HEALTH AND FRATERNITY.

(Signed) *Deleani, Challion, L'Official, Dornier, Jarry, Ruelle, Bonnet, Morriſon,*

A true copy. *A Bernard,*

Paymaſter-general of La Vendee.

Captain Thomſon, of the Ephigenia, ſailed from Bourdeaux on the 15th of March—the 22d ult. ſpoke the ſhip John, from New-York, bound to Havre-de Grace, out 7 days all well. Laſt Tueſday was boarded by the Sir Charles Grey, Morgan, which detained him a conſiderable time, examined his papers, and afterwards permitted him to proceed. —Capt Thompſon further informs that a number of American veſſels were much injured by the ice in Bourdeaux river.

Copy of a letter dated Leogan, March 30, 1795, from Captain Silas Foſter, of the brig Anna, belonging to this Port.

SIR,

"Agreeably to what I wrote you from Jeremie, I ſailed the 5th inſtant, for Port au Prince, on the 7th I was boarded by a privateer belonging to this place which fetched me here by force, when they filled me with guards without giving me the leaſt ſatisfaction, till the 16th, except after trying every means to condemn my cargo as Engliſh, an offer of nine dollars per barrel, was made by the adminiſtration, to be paid in Coffee, at twenty ſous per pound, which I refuſed, then General Rigaud, at that time coming from Aux Cayes, I petitioned him for permiſſion either to ſell my cargo for caſh, and purchaſe a return of the produce of place, otherwiſe liberty to proceed to ſuch other port or ports, as I thought proper; the firſt requeſt he granted, but to leave this port for any other, before I landed my cargo, he abſolutely refuſed. No ſooner than I began to land my cargo, the adminiſtration ſent and forcibly took it away, telling me they would pay for it immediately in coffee and ſugar, allowing twelve dollars per barrel for the Flour, which they promiſe to pay for in Coffee every day, but I believe I ſhall be here ſix weeks before I ſhall get the value of the cargo out of their hands. The uſage here is moſt extraordinary, they have our cargo, and when we ſhall be paid God only knows. They make it a general rule to take all, and pay as they pleaſe; they pay coffee at eighteen and twenty ſous, which can be purchaſed for caſh, for ten and twelve ſous per pound."

Your obedient
Humble Servant,
SILAS FOSTER.

N. B. After taking the property from the Americans, they make out an agreement as if they had ſold them, which they oblige them to ſign, or never leave this place.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this City, dated Bermuda, April 9, 1795.

"Mr. Goodrich reprobates the conduct of Tucker, in capturing the veſſels of Americans coming from Hiſpaniola, and for his part declares himſelf ready at any moment to make reſtitution for thoſe veſſels and cargoes that his privateers have captured; and ſays that he looks upon it altogether as a mad buſineſs."

The following is a copy of a letter from the perſon ſent by the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia to collect the proceedings of the Vice Admiralty Courts in reſpect to the American veſſels captured and condemned in the Britiſh colonies:

Bermuda, 13th April, 1795.

SIR,

I wrote you (via New York) by a Mr. Cook, informing of my arrival at this place on the 8th inſt. ſince when I have repeatedly waited on the Governor and Judge; the latter has conſented that a clerk ſhall be employed in copying the records of the Court of Vice Admiralty agreeably to the Secretary (Randolph) orders. The papers are to be examined from time to time by Mr. Harvey, the attorney employed by Meſſrs Perotts. I have had two interviews with the Governor and Judge upon the buſineſs of privateering, and agreeable to the Governor's advice the Judge has promiſed to both the Governor and myſelf that all veſſels brought in here bound from French ports in the Weſt Indies to America ſhall be ſuſpended by an interlocutory decree; the claimant giving ſecurity for an appraiſed value, can proceed with veſſels and cargo, and the buſineſs ſuſpended until further advice ſhall be received. The advice wiſhed for is, I underſtand, to know what inſtructions the Judges in the Weſt Indies have received from the Lords of the Admiralty. Judge Green declares he has received none—both the Governor and Judge have wrote to Mr. Hammond by Mr. Cook, on this buſineſs.

In conſequence of the Judge's promiſe of an interlocutory decree, I have prepared ſecurity for the veſſels in port, (as it was not in the power of the Captains to get it) and ſhall ſend the veſſels on to Philadelphia addreſſed to my houſe, agreeably to my ſtipulation here.

The buſineſs and the requeſt of the Governor to wait the event of one trial, or more, induces me to delay my departure till Wedneſday the 15th inſt. (three days longer than I firſt intended) when I ſhall ſail for Barbadoes. I hope my ſtay will meet with your approbation, as you may reſt aſſured ſir, no unneceſſary delay ſhall take place on my part.

I am, &c.

SIR. April 14th, 1795.

Contrary to my expectation, no trial has come on to-day, which determines me to ſet off immediately, as I might be diſappointed for ſome time. The Governor has preſſed me to ſtay, but I conceive it would be of little conſequence.

I am aſſured that after giving good and ſufficient ſecurity, we ſhall be permitted to take our veſſels and go where we pleaſe, provided they are from a French port in the Weſt-Indies, and there is no poſitive proof or ſtrong ſuſpicion of the property being French. The Governor requeſts me to aſſure you ſir, that at all times he will be happy to render any aſſiſtance in his power to the Americans. He is a man of honour, and will cheerfully and fully comply with what he promiſes.

POTATOES AND SUMMER GRAIN.

Several parts of Europe appear to be threatened with FAMINE. The prices of all things in America, which can be ſhipped from hence, will therefore be extremely raiſed, ſo as greatly to encreaſe the expences of the poor. It is therefore ſtrongly recommended to the Farmers, and the owners of even ſmall lots of land about the ſea ports of the United States, to raiſe potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, peas and beans, Indian corn, buckwheat, ſummer barley, and every other thing which can ſubſiſt man. Potatoes can be ſhipped from America to Europe, and every kind of freſh and tender vegetable can be uſed to ſuppott ourſelves. Humanity and intereſt call upon us loudly on the preſent occaſion.

Capt. Mackey, of the Betſey, from Newbern, laſt Wedneſday, ſpoke a ſloop from Martinico, bound to Norfolk, the Capt. of which informed him, that 8 days before he ſailed, the Britiſh fleet had arrived there, but could not learn the particulars nor the ſloop's name.

Brig Sally, Capt. Francis Grice, 56 days from Rochefort, March 3d, left Iſle de Ru in company with the brig Hector, Connell; ſhip Good Friend, Skinner; brig Betſey, Baſs, all from Philadelphia, bound round to Bourdeaux, and a ſhip and brig bound to New-York.

The brig ————, Capt. Belcher, is arrived at Bourdeaux; the brig Commerce, of Newport, Rhode Iſland, from Charleſton, is arrived at Iſle de Aix; the ſhip Cheeſeman, of New-York arrived at Bourdeaux.

Left at Rochefort the ſhips Alexander and Woodrop Sims of Philadelphia; the ſhip Friendſhip of Newbury Port, brigs Recovery of New-York, and Apollo of Boſton, ſchooner Ruth of Salem, and a ſchooner with green fiſh from Beverly. March 4th, ſpoke the brig Induſtry, John Merrick, from Boſton to Iſle Oleron, bearing Eaſt half South, diſtant 18 leagues.

The brig Hector, Capt. Connell, arrived at the Iſle de Aix Feb. 4, and ſent on her papers immediately.

The brig Commerce ſpoke the brig Molly, Capt. Betterton, upon foundings a few days before ſhe came in.

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,

No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.

May 4, 1795. tf.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795. § 8 w.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of Land, about 60 whereof are cleared, the reſt woodland, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Delaware, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, about ſix miles from Newtown; the ſaid land lies level, and extends in a ſtraight line near a mile upon the great road that leads from Trenton to Coryell's Ferry, the other ſide fronts the ſame diſtance on the river. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen almoſt new, a frame barn, two young bearing orchards, a quantity of meadow, and very rich low lands; alſo a fiſhery, and a very good landing for boats and rafts, and would be a ſuitable ſtand for either a ſtore, tavern or ferry. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JONAS INGHAM.

May 2d, 1795 §

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 4th inſtant, A ſmall Brindle COW, with a white face, and both of her ears cropped; ſhe gives a little milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

April 28, 1795. §

WAS committed to the goal of Cheſter county, ſome time ago, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Sam. Roach, ackuowledges to be a ſlave to Benjamin Duncan, of Dauphin county, near Harriſburgh. His Maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

April 30, 1795. †

BARK.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of the Bark brought to Philadelphia these two last seasons having been damaged, has been found inadequate to the demand. The Tanners of Philadelphia, as encouragement to Farmers, offer for *Spanish* and *Chesnut*, NINE DOLLARS, and for *White* and *Black Oak* Bark, SIX DOLLARS the cord, if delivered in good order before the first day of July; and if damaged, before or after that period, a price in proportion.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1795. ¶

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of *William Garrison*, late of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscribers, by the first day of July next; and all who are indebted to said estate, are required to make payment of their respective debts, to JEREDIAH DUBOIS, accounting administrator, by the above time.

JOSHUA GARRISON, } Administrators.
JEREDIAH DUBOIS, }

Pittsgrove, April 21, 1795. ‖

Seventy Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the sheriff of Cumberland county, on or about the 11th day of March, 1794, a certain JONATHAN MORE, by trade a weaver, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 35 years of age, hair very thin and brown, grey eyes, black beard, his cloaths unknown; he is suspected to be somewhere in the state of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up said MORE, and delivers him to the Gaoler of said county, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if confined in any gaol in the United States.

REUBEN BURGIN, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, April 20, 1795. ¶

To FARMERS.

To be Sold or Rented,

A New PATENT MACHINE for breaking hemp and flax, moved by one man. Any Farmer who cultivates hemp and flax, by possessing this machine, may have the advantage of breaking those productions of his own growth, and all his neighbours, so as to benefit them, and leave a handsome profit to himself. One of these Machines will break 500 weight of hemp per day. For terms apply at No. 3, Lætitia-court, near the Jersey market; where licenses will be granted to such persons as are desirous to erect said Hemp-Breaks.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A CAPITAL SEAT for a slitting mill, and two hundred and fifty acres of limestone wood land, lying on the Walnkill river, in the county of Suffex, and state of New-Jersey, thirty-six miles from Acquackenack landing on Newark river, and about 44 miles from New Windsor on the North river. There are on the premises capital seats for a slitting mill, a merchant mill, and a saw mill; being on a large and never-failing stream of water, with fifty feet fall, little expence will be required in making a short dam. The premises are situated within two miles of Franklin furnace, and there are ten forges within the distance of seven miles, whence a constant supply of bar iron may be had, either to purchase, or work on the shares. For terms apply to W. H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-street, or the subscriber, at Franklin furnace, near Suffex Court-house. SAMUEL SHARP.

April 20th, 1795. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, in the evening of the 30th of March, from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named Joseph Couch, about eighteen years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, slender built, dark eyes, brown hair, sometimes wears it tied; had on, and took with him, two upper short jackets, made of home spun thick cloth, lead coloured, one of them new, double breasted, with large white metal buttons on, and three large buttons to each sleeve, the other single breasted, pretty much worn, two home spun waistcoats, of the same cloth, single breasted, one of them nearly new, one new roram hat, another wool hat, half worn, and sundry other cloaths, which cannot be described. Whoever secures the said boy in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JOSHUA THOMPSON. *

Salem, New-Jersey, April 10th 1795.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour, employ or take said apprentice away, at their peril.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *William Hallowell*, senior, deceased, late of Cheltenham, in Montgomery county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their account, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM HALLOWELL, } Executors.
¶ CALEB HALLOWELL, }

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Oxford township, Chester county, in the night of the 24th of March last, an apprentice lad, named John Ferguson, about 19 years of age; had on, and took with him, a cloth coat, fulled lincey jacket and overalls, and a pair of nankeen overalls, good shoes and stockings, and a good hat. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶

April 3. ALEXANDER RUSSEL.

The well-bred HORSE

YOUNG BADGER,

Will Cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, at TEN DOLLARS the season. If the money is paid by the first of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS will be taken.

YOUNG BADGER is a dapple grey, full 15 hands high, rising 7 years old, strong, boney and handsome; his carriage and movement is equal to any horse in America.

YOUNG BADGER won the subscription purse at Warwick, last fall, with a great deal of ease, and his performance on the turf is allowed, by good judges, to be equal, if not superior, to any horse in America.

YOUNG BAGGER was bred by Lambert Beard, Esquire, of Maryland; his sire was Goodnor Ogle's full-bred horse Badger; his dam was got by the full-bred horse Patrick; his grandam by General Cadwallader's famous horse Juniper, and was out of the celebrated running mare Queen Ann.

JOSEPH DUNN.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Delaware county, about the 9th or 10th of Twelfth Month last, Six SHEEP. Any person owning them, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES PAIST.

Third Month 15, 1795. *

FOUND,

On the stage road, between the Red Lion tavern and Bristol,

A POCKET-BOOK, containing several papers, and a small sum of money.—The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying the expence of this advertisement, by applying to the subscriber, near the Red Lion. SIMON SIPLER.

April 10. 1795. †

WAS FOUND,

On Saturday, the 18th inst. between Moore's Town and Cooper's ferry,

A small Sum of Money in Notes. The owner, by applying at No. 41, Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. April 20. ¶

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 12th instant, from the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, an Apprentice LAD, named MATTHEW BARNHILL, between 18 and 19 years of age, better than 5 feet high, remarkably thick set, fair hair, tied, very coarse featured, with large nose and eye-brows, has a scar on the right cheek down to the chin, his left great toe apt to be sore with the nail, his beard appears as if he might be more than 30 years of age, has very hairy legs: Had on, when he went away, a high crown castor hat, broadcloth mixt coloured coattee, very much worn, with plated sugar-loaf buttons, spotted velveret vest, new cut and ribbed velvet breeches, with sugar-loaf buttons, and silver knee-buckles, grey yarn stockings which have been soaled, half worn neats leather shoes, with double chaped plated buckles, and a fine homespun linen shirt; he had two neckcloths, one white, the other black, is a shoemaker by trade, has 2 years and 7 months to serve; he may loiter about, and try to get work, as he had not much money. It is supposed he will make towards Pittsburgh, as his mother lives there with her son-in-law, —— Finnemore. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home to his master, paid by

HENRY TIMANUS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour, conceal, or carry off said Apprentice at their peril.

April 16, 1795. ¶

To be rented by the Year,

or for a longer Term,

A HOUSE and LOT, whereon a new store house has been lately built, situate in West-Bradford, Chester county, near to Friends' Meeting-house, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Strasburg, Lancaster, &c. and where a store has been kept these several years past, and at present seems much wanted. The premises may be entered on immediately, as the tenant has lately removed. For further particulars, enquire on the premises, of

HUMPHRY MARSHALL.

West-Bradford, 4th of Fourth Month, 1795.

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Chesnut-street.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Cast by Fry. For a Specimen, see COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the last work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Cast by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 39 lbs. at 4/ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.

Letters, post paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, sale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the township of Horsham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the said *David Parry* is since deceased, and no division made: These are therefore to request all persons having demands against the said *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the same, properly attested, to the subscribers, Executors to the estate of *David Parry*, on or before the first day of the Sixth Month next, when a division of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER, } Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795. *

By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS*, and *JOHN SPARKS*, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his son, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforesaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, in the township of Deptford, and county aforesaid, near Thomas Cole's saw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or less, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in said county, deceased, purchased of Samuel Clement, deceased, and said Samuel Coles, in his last will, gave the same to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the said David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their several heirs, as tenants in common, for the use of their several (or five) plantations, and not otherwise; two of which largest plantations he gave to his said daughter Martha, which is now the property of the said David Davis, and Samuel his said son, who desires a division may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the said will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, esquire, *Joseph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Gloucester, commissioners, to divide the said Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or shares as the same was originally held, agreeably to the said will, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of *John Anderson*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the first day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the said *Samnol Kenard*, esquire, *Joseph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said Cedar Swamp and Premises, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in com-"mon," passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS, } Esquires.
¶6w JOHN SPARKS,

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers intend to run the stage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the ensuing season, in the following manner, *viz.*

The stage starts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the same day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfast at Mr. George Lusher's, Second-street, Philadelphia, and sets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wednesday morning.

The second stage will start every Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The stage road, for the present, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Passage for each person to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the same to return; way passengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the same as a passenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry stone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The highest freight will be given, and employ for the season. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-street. tf

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the first of April till the first of August, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORE's, in West-Chester, Chester county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1781. Pedigree and performances, with the seal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be seen at his place of standing.

N. B. Any person having an inclination to breed from said Horse, must embrace this last opportunity, as he is certainly sold, and will be removed at the expiration of the season.

West-Chester, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of March last, an apprentice boy, named Daniel Creeley, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, slim made, strait browniish hair, sometimes wears it tied; had on, and took with him, an old shirt, greyish cloth under jacket, a lightish lincey coattee, old buckskin breeches, a pair of striped corduroy ditto, pale blue yarn stockings, and half-worn shoes, with plated buckles, also two felt hats, one nearly new. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, in Newtown, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania. STEPHEN TWINING.

N. B. The said apprentice took with him a likely young dog, of a greyish colour, belonging to his master.

April 4, 1795. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, an apprentice LAD, named *George Bamford*, between 18 and 19 years of age, was bred a farmer; light brown hair, pale countenance, slim made, wears his hair tied, grey eyes, slim legs, knock-kneed, and drinks to excess; had on and took with him, a roram hat, striped green cloth coattee, striped velvet vest, thickset breeches, ribbed stockings, all new, two pair of shoes, a fulled linsey lead coloured coattee, linsey vest and trowsers, striped red and blue, one shirt ruffled at the bosom, one flax and tow do. both new, two do. of flax, much worn, muslin neckcloth, a new wallet, marked J. S. with whiter thread. Any person apprehending said Apprentice, and securing him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forwarned, not to harbour or carry off said Apprentice.

§ JACOB SHEARER.

March 25, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

March 15, 1795. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Nice, senior, late of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are once more requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts before the first day of June next, duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscribers.

JOHN NICE, and } Exec'rs.
GEO. DE BENNEVILLE, }

Bristol township, April 7, 1795. *

TAKEN up on the 26th of December last, a ship's LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet long and 5 feet and a half thwart. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to GEORGE HILLMAN, Fairfield township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey.

March 16, 1795. ‖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3382.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1795.

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,

No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.

May 4, 1705. tf.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795. § 8 w.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of Land, about 60 whereof are cleared, the reſt woodland, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Delaware, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, about ſix miles from Newtown; the ſaid land lies level, and extends in a ſtraight line near a mile upon the great road that leads from Trenton to Coryell's Ferry, the other ſide fronts the ſame diſtance on the river. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen almoſt new, a frame barn, two young bearing orchards, a quantity of meadow, and very rich low lands; alſo a fiſhery, and a very good landing for boats and rafts, and would be a ſuitable ſtand for either a ſtore, tavern or ferry. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JONAS INGHAM.

May 2d, 1795 §

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 4th inſtant, A ſmall Brindle COW, with a white face, and both of her ears cropped; ſhe gives a little milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

April 28, 1795. §

WAS committed to the goal of Cheſter county, ſome time ago, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Sam. Roach, acknowledges to be a ſlave to Benjamin Duncan, of Dauphin county, near Harriſburgh. His Maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

April 30, 1795. †

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Cheſter county, did obtain from the ſubſcriber two judgment notes, the one payable ſometime the enſuing month, the other the ſubſequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of ſaid notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the ſaid Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be veſted in the ſubſcriber, conſequently will not be paid by him, unleſs the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

BARK.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of the Bark brought to Philadelphia theſe two laſt ſeaſons having been damaged, has been found inadequate to the demand. The Tanners of Philadelphia, as encouragement to Farmers, offer for *Spaniſh* and *Cheſnut*, NINE DOLLARS, and for *White* and *Black Oak* Bark, SIX DOLLARS the cord, if delivered in good order before the firſt day of July; and if damaged, before or after that period, a price in proportion.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of William B. Hockley, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to Samuel M. Fox, No. 144, Cheſnut-ſtreet, the accounting Adminiſtrator.

JOHN WILCOCKS,
GEORGE FOX,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS,
SAMUEL M. FOX. } Adminiſtrat.

April 6th, 1795.

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 39lbs. at 4/ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.

Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS*, and *JOHN SPARKS*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his ſon, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforeſaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, in the townſhip of Deptford, and county aforeſaid, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or leſs, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in ſaid county, deceaſed, purchaſed of Samuel Clement, deceaſed, and ſaid Samuel Coles, in his laſt will, gave the ſame to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the ſaid David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newhold, to be held by them and their ſeveral heirs, as tenants in common, for the uſe of their ſeveral (or five) plantations, and not otherwiſe; two of which largeſt plantations he gave to his ſaid daughter Martha, which is now the property of the ſaid David Davis, and Samuel his ſaid ſon, who deſires a diviſion may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the ſaid will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Glouceſter, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or ſhares as the ſame was originally held, agreeably to the ſaid will, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of *John Anderſon*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the firſt day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid *Samnol Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid Cedar Swamp and Premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS, } Eſquires.
¶6w JOHN SPARKS,

Seventy Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſheriff of Cumberland county, on or about the 11th day of March, 1794, a certain JONATHAN MORE, by trade a weaver, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 35 years of age, hair very thin and brown, grey eyes, black beard, his cloaths unknown; he is ſuſpected to be ſomewhere in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up ſaid MORE, and delivers him to the Gaoler of ſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if confined in any gaol in the United States.

REUBEN BURGIN, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, April 20, 1795. ¶

FOR SALE,

A CAPITAL SEAT for a ſlitting mill, and two hundred and fifty acres of limeſtone wood land, lying on the Walnkill river, in the county of Suſſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, thirty-ſix miles from Acquackenack landing on Newark river, and about 44 miles from New Windſor on the North river. There are on the premiſes capital ſeats for a ſlitting mill, a merchant mill, and a ſaw mill; being on a large and never-failing ſtream of water, with fifty feet fall, little expence will be required in making a ſhort dam. The premiſes are ſituated within two miles of Franklin furnace, and there are ten forges within the diſtance of ſeven miles, whence a conſtant ſupply of bar iron may be had, either to purchaſe, or work on the ſhares. For terms apply to W. H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Franklin furnace, near Suſſex Court-houſe. SAMUEL SHARP.

April 20th, 1795. *

FRANCE.

The following intereſting Speech of Boiſſy d'Anglois Member of the Committee of Public Safety, on the State of the Republic—is tranſlated from the Moniteur, Pluvioſe 11.

IN a former ſpeech I deſcribed to you the principles of juſtice and loyalty on which the preſent government of France reſted. I pointed out to you how this government, at once republican and revolutionary, could eſtabliſh among your aſſembly the foundation of a true public credit, and create a power in a manner quite new in the face of all Europe.

I demonſtrated how the French people, ſuddenly awaking from the ſtate of ſlavery, had the power of taking their place anew amongſt the nations, of the number of whom it was endeavoured to ſtrike out their names, and began to recover the enormous loſſes, they had ſuſtained, and to ſow all the ſeeds of future proſperity.

I think it neceſſary to caſt my eye upon the ſituation of the external parts of this extended empire, on its relations with other nations, and on the intereſt which the latter have with regard to this empire. I ſhall prove, that, from the eſtabliſhment of liberty, the happineſs of mankind muſt neceſſarily reſult, as well as from the peace of the univerſe, which you are ready to negociate with your neighbours.

I will warn thoſe who are making war againſt you of the dangers into which they precipitate themſelves, in declaring themſelves againſt us; ſuch dangers, which their ſucceſſes, even if they were poſſible, would render moſt dreadful. I ſhall confute the calumnious aſſertions of the orators who ſold their talents to tyrants, who, in order to ſubdue us by the armed force of hired ſatellites, endeavour, by hired ſpeech-makers, to raiſe againſt us all the governments of Europe, and to deprive us of the public credit, which, to a great people, reſults only from its reſpect for other nations, and its internal public morals.

It is time that the ceremonious formalities of ancient ill-deviſed politics, ſhould give room to the free and patriotic expreſſions of a freeman. It is time that truth alone ſhould influence legiſlation.

The facts which I ſhall aſcertain, will be a remarkable contraſt to the invidious ſpeeches which at this moment reſound in the hall of another ſelf-called Repreſentative Aſſembly, who having baniſhed truth from their debates, in the midſt of their pride-flattering compliments to each other, and in their idolatrous venal addreſſes, pretend to deny your ſucceſſes, to diſavow your victories, to outrage your principles, and dare to threaten ſtill a liberty, which, after three years fruitleſs attacks, they ought at laſt to have reſpected.

Almoſt every throne of the earth was agitated, even ſhaken, in order to fall upon us. Their miniſters leagued themſelves againſt us. Their armies gathered like clouds driven together by ſtorm; their lightning was ready to kindle the thunderbolts, in order to deſtroy our new-born liberty, but their devaſtating phalanxes were levelled with the ground by our patriotic battalions, they were diſperſed again like thoſe thick clouds, which always predict, but are not always followed by ſtorm, and which diſperſe and diſappear before a ſalutary wind.

As long as we had to combat only againſt the hatred of the coaleſced kings, and againſt the fury of their ſatellites, the energetic valour of the French, their inexhauſtible courage, and the conſtant ſacrifices of our citizens, were ſufficient to prove to the univerſe, that we are worthy of freedom; and the hopes of thoſe who wiſhed to deſtroy it, were nothing but chimeras. But at preſent, citizens, when our triumphs have carried terror into the boſoms of thoſe countries, which pretended to give fetters to France, we have another kind of attack to ſuſtain, we have other efforts to repulſe. The French can not be conquered; their enemies, therefore endeavour to calumniate them.

All the people of the world admire our courage; all of them groan to ſee their blood ſpilt and their treaſures expended for the purpoſe of ſtripping us of our freedom. Our enemies endeavour to ruin us in the opinion of the people of Europe; they enforce themſelves to throw upon us alone, the innumerable calamities which this long and terrible war has thrown upon them. We do not fear the fury of the coaleſced kings, nor the efforts of their armies; but we always reſpect the opinion of the people under whatever government they be, whatever be their ſtrength or weakneſs, their happineſs or misfortune.

We do not intend to diſturb their internal organization, as we have ſo often been accuſed, in order to make them adopt our laws; but we ſhall not ſuffer that our principles ſhould be calumniated to them, that we ſhould be deprived of their eſteem; and that the ambitious authors of the fatal war ſhould throw upon our ſhoulders what has been the diſaſtrous reſult of their vanity, their crimes and their ambition.

For theſe three years paſt humanity has been groaning under, and ſuffering from the calamities of this war. The blood of the children of Europe has been running for the ſpace of three years; the people of Europe are oppreſſed by taxes. The mad deſign to take a portion of the diſmemberment of France, after having brought it under the yoke of ſlavery, is evidently the cauſe or the pretence of the misfortunes of the nations of Europe; and when a party of our enemies, either diſcouraged by our ſucceſſes, or enlightened by experience, appears to wiſh to reſtore breath to the earth, when the people, indignant at the terrible evils which are heaped into their own hands, ſhall command governments to put an end to the horrors of the war; ſome cruel and artful politicians roſe up, in order to perſuade them, that we alone are thirſting after their blood; that no peace would be ſafe or honourable with us; that the continuation of the war is the only reſource left for them; and then they advance that abſurd contradiction, namely, that on one hand, our pride and ambition are too great to place any confidence in treating with us; and on the other hand, our efforts have exhauſted us to ſuch a degree, that there are hopes for certain ſucceſſes from continuing the ſyſtem of warfare.

It is only out of regard to humanity that we ought to refute theſe contradictions, to give an anſwer to thoſe calumnies, to enlighten every enquirer, and to pull off the maſk from theſe Machiaveliſtic governments, to whom human blood, and the fortunes of nations, are but baubles, and who ſtrive only to arrive at the height of Colloſſeal grandeur, on the ruins of the principal powers of Europe.

We muſt convince all virtuous men that we have a deteſtation for war, without fearing it; that we are always ready to put an end to its horrors as ſoon as we are preſented with a peace conformable to our dignity, and ſufficient to guarantee our ſafety. We ought at the ſame time apprize all nations that we are ready to negociate with frankneſs; we ſhall not permit that the progreſs of our armies be interrupted, that our triumphs be ſuſpended by falſe or inſignificant negociations.

Our armies, braving the ſeaſons, are maſters of the elements, and turn to their advantage all the obſtacles which nature and art ſeem to oppoſe them. Our armies, in ruſhing forth into the frozen inundations of Holland, have completed the conqueſt of it in leſs time than was formerly neceſſary to make the tour, will teach our enemies, that, far from being exhauſted by three years war, we have only augmented our reſources, and added to the experience of our Generals, to the diſcipline of our ſoldiers, and that Republican ardour which has never ceaſ-

ed to burn in their hearts. But we ought, above all, to prove to the univerſe, that the ambition of the Engliſh government, the intereſted policy of the houſe of Auſtria, and the pride of Ruſſia, are the ſole cauſes of the misfortunes of the world!

Ye powers of Europe open your eyes! contemplate your own dangers, acknowledge at laſt your real enemies! conſider, whilſt trembling, the abyſs into which they intend to precipitate you, ſometimes by means of making France the bugbear to frighten you, and ſometimes by repreſenting it to you as an eaſy prey, to excite your rapacious avarice. Ye ſuffering people! Ye deceived monarchs! Ye envious Republics! follow me through the dark labyrinths of the deceitful politics of the court of Vienna, of Peterſburgh, and particularly of London. The torch of conviction will conduct you through them, and you will ſoon perceive what you have to fear, againſt what enemies you ought to carry on war, and what friends you ought to embrace.

[The Orator went on, beginning firſt in marking the ambitious views of the court of Vienna of aggrandizement, &c. and continues:]

Rouſe from your ſleep, ye States of the German Empire, you King of Pruſſia, and ye maritime powers; your fleets, your forces, your agriculture, your finances, and your blood, all have been made a ſacrifice of to Ruſſia, in order to give to Ruſſia the Empire of the earth, and to England, in order to give that of the ſeas to proud Albion. Have you forgot, that the inhabitants of the North have deſtroyed the Roman Empire, more powerful and more terrible than yours? Is it neceſſary to put you in mind of the irruptions and invaſions of the Goths and Vandals, who overflowed Europe with their numbers, for the purpoſe of deſtroying all the Empires? Need I to repeat to you, that Ruſſia, for ſixty years paſt, has been civilizing with the ſlaviſh feadal ſyſtem, the barbarians, its inhabitants, in order to preſerve a ſavage force; and in adopting the modern tactics, has already humiliated the Chineſe, and has eſtabliſhed Colonies on the coaſt of America; that Ruſſia affranchiſed count Caucaſus, ſubjected Georgia, impoſed laws upon a part of Perſia conquered the Tartars, enſlaved the Crimea, diſmembered Poland, frightened the Ottoman Empire, made the inhabitants of Greece riſe, and threatened Conſtantinople.

I need not repeat to you that numerous battalions of that power have entered even into Berlin, and if it had not been for the unaccountable caprice of Peter the Third, would have annihilated even the name of Pruſſia. Do not you ſee the ambitious Catherine, by giving encouragement to the emigrants, and in inflaming the rage of the German Princes againſt French Liberty, has had the art of chaining down her rivals to a war, which exhauſts them, in order to render herſelf miſtreſs of Poland, and has thus opened for herſelf the gates of Germany.

They warn you to be afraid of France; what a ſtrange error! if our government be wiſe, and founded upon true principles, why grudge it to us? if by its nature, it may be as diſaſtrous as you pretend, why are you afraid of a people, who has in its boſom a ſource of weakneſs and diſunion, which neceſſarily muſt prevent them from meddling with you? The conſtancy of our efforts--the continuance of our ſacrifices--the permanency of our victories; do not they ſhew the ſtability which the treaties will have, which will be entered into by us? And is not a change of ſyſtem more rare in a great nation, than in thoſe governments in which changes depend upon the caprice of miniſters, favourites, miſtreſſes and courtiers? Believe us, all our intereſts are the ſame; that of the nation is the intereſt of the Repreſentatives and and of every Citizen. What is to you our conſtitution or our laws? What is it to you that we have been before hand with you in eſtabliſhing liberty? General politics command you to unite yourſelves to us, and to march with us in every ſtep againſt the enemy, who threaten us in common. When you are told that it is neither ſafe nor honourable to treat with us, tranſlate that language in its true ſenſe, and know that Auſtria is telling you, fight, that I may recover my provinces——and know that England wiſhes you to fight againſt us only in hopes that you will prevent us from oppoſing our ourſelves to its maritime conqueſt. Laſtly hear what Ruſſia ſays, theſe are her own words—fight, exhauſt your blood and treaſure, in order that I may be enabled, without any obſtacle, to abandon my deſarts, and ſpread my armed Ruſſians over your fruitful territories.

O! ye politicians of Europe, who boaſted of high wiſdom, and of the moſt profound penetration, how comes it that your eyes have not pierced through the Machiavetiſm of the Engliſh government? Why do not you ſee how much it deceived you, and how little it cares for your intereſts? That government accuſes us of immorality, and when, by an armed neutrality, it was expected that the ravages committed againſt the commerce of the neutral nations would be ſtopt, that government alone, againſt all thoſe of civilized nations, obſtinately oppoſed the meaſure with a thorough diſregard for all decency. That government accuſes us, to have violated the rights of nations, and to have broken the peace, whilſt they have inſulted our ambaſſador. It profeſſes to hate intolerate popery, and it takes up arms to defend the ſuperſtitions of Rome. It pretends to cheriſh liberty, and is cloſely allied with the oppreſſors of Poland. It reproaches us with cruelties which we execrate, and of which we puniſh the authors, whilſt it has filled Aſia with pillage and dead bodies; has hired ſavages to ſubdue the Americans, and has bought men of a German Prince, and eſtabliſhed before hand the price of every wound, of the loſs of every limb; in ſhort, of every drop of blood of thoſe unfortunate ſlaves. It calls us ambitious, whilſt it fooliſhly ſtrives to render itſelf maſter of all our colonies. It ſays that we carry on war without humanity, whilſt in order to revenge itſelf of its reverſe of fortune, it endeavoured to expoſe 24 millions to periſh by famine, if fate and our valour had not protected us, and annihiluted its barbarous ſchemes. It cries aloud that we are attacking the independence of other people, whilſt it endeavoured to force Genoa, Venice, Sweden and Denmark, to renounce the moſt reſpectable and moſt ſacred of all rights, namely, to remain neuter amidſt all the horrors of war. It at laſt declares, that it is unſafe to treat with us, when that [illegible] has excited the Turks to make war againſt it, and has abandoned them. That government, which has encourged the Poles to attempt a Revolution, and has left them without ſupport. That government, which has armed Sweden againſt Ruſſia, and afterwards betrayed them. That Power, which had forced the Dutch to fight againſt us, and after having given them a feeble ſupport, finiſhed their career in withdrawing its forces, contented only to keep ſilence as to what regarded their loſſes. Laſtly, that government, which after having ſeduced the unfortunate of La Vendee, and of Toulon, ſat down quietly to contemplate the progreſs of their ruin.

What do you expect, you irreſolute Spaniards? If fate ſhould counteract our courage; if in perſiſting in your wretched Coalition, you ſhould weaken our efforts againſt your implacable enemy, who ſhould ſucceed to enforce itſelf in our Colonies, and thus ſhould deſtroy the nurſery of our navy, would not you ſoon ſee them laying hold of your Galeons, expoliating your mines, ſtripping you of the empires of Mexico, Peru, Porto Rico and Cuba, and driving you out of all the ſeas; and would then, from the high wall of Gibraltar, rejoice at and inſult your misfortunes and miſery. Has not England already in the year 1790, drawn the ſword againſt you, becauſe they thought you already unable to defend yourſelves? It was my countrymen that directed them otherwiſe; whilſt, at the ſame time they thought to take advantage of the moment of our diſturbance, in order to ſtrike you without retaliation. Its ſtrides againſt Corſica ought to apprize you, that they intend to drive you out of the Meditteranean, as they have driven you out of the ocean.

Awake then at the cry of truth! give only the real weight of the calumnies which are ſpread againſt us: See, in the ſpeeches of the London Parliament, nothing but the language of peace, and that of unmaſked ambition; and let us take upon ourſelves the care of our common vengeance and of our common ſafety. It is not only ſafe and honourable to treat with us; but it becomes indiſpenſible for your ſecurity. We have made you acquainted with the neceſſity of it; we ſhall now acquaint you with the means. We are too great, too powerful, to be obliged to the language of truth.

Our paſt dangers, the neceſſity of rendering the return of them impoſſible, the example of the menacing league, which attempted to over-run us, and at one time, carried deſolation into the heart of France, the duty of indemnifying our fellow citizens for the ſacrifices they have made, the ſincere deſire of rendering Peace ſolid and durable, oblige us to extend our frontiers, to take for our limits great rivers mountains, and the ocean, and thus to ſecure ourſelves, for a long ſeries of ages, from all invaſion and from all attack. At this price the Powers of Europe may be aſſured of all inviolable Peace, and of courageous Allies, who will diſengage them from the weight of the two Coloſſeſſes, who in their guilty delirium, would arrogate at once the empire of the Continent and of the Ocean.

Theſe, Citizens, are the great truths which we are commanded by every circumſtance to lay before Europe.

In vain would it be to deceive the peo- of Europe, in telling them that our government, being only a proviſionary one, no tie, no treaty was able to eſtabliſh a guarantee. Our government is a Plenipotentiary, appointed by the totality of the French people, to terminate in their name the Revolution and the War, and I avow that there never exiſted an Ambaſſador inveſted with greater powers and of a more honourable character.

What ſignify the changes which take place in Governments, when the Treaties are concluded with the People to whom theſe Governments belong? It is the will of the nation, our formalities conſiſt in juſtice, our principles in humanity. Your guarantee conſiſts in the candour and the courage of a nation who would be free.

Appreciate our preſent Government, by the character it has diſplayed to the world; it has repreſſed internal diſturbances, has annihilated the rebellious factions, has broken down the ſcaffolds, has opened the priſons, has revenged the innocent blood, has voted the death and infamy of the Miniſters of Terror. It has reſtored Liberty to commerce, tranquility to agriculture. Juſtice is the order of the day of the interior, and victory is that of the frontiers.

All the enlightened nations will, with a ſneer of contempt and pity, only liſten to the abſurd and perfidious Politicians, who pretend to doubt whether a nation, who knows how to conquer, has the power of negociating; who dare to aſſert that Peace is impoſſible, at the moment when every thing agrees to prove that all obſtinancy is criminal, and all reſiſtance in vain.

Adopt, Citizens, the idea which I have juſt expreſſed, before you ſpeak with that frankneſs which ſo well becomes the Majeſty of the French People, and you will ſoon ſee the diplomatic ſubtleties of your enemies confounded by the wiſdom of your Councils, in the ſame manner as you have ſeen their temerity puniſhed by the courage of your warriors.

This ſpeech was liſtened to with the moſt profound and attentive ſilence, and, when concluded, applauded in a manner not very common in the Convention, both by the Members and the People in the Galleries.

Laurent ſaid, that the ſpeech you have juſt heard is full of wiſdom: I move it be tranſlated into all languages, and to be decreed as a Declaration of the French People.

The Convention, after ſome converſation, and upon the motion of Bourdon, decreed the ſpeech to be printed, and the decree of ſending it to all the Municipalities to be adjourned, in order that the Convention might, after a regular debate, ſolemnly declare its principles of Peace or War.

PARIS.

The following is a letter from Breſt, extracted from the Courier Univerſal of the 1ſt of March.

"Breſt, 3d Ventoſe, (23d Feb.)

"The Vice-Admiral Vanſtabel is juſt ſet off for Amſterdam, with many officers and ſailors, he is appointed General Commander of the naval forces of the Republic in the Northern Seas.

"Yeſterday (22d Feb.) a diviſion, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, three frigates, and three corvettes, commanded by Rear-Admiral Renaudin, ſailed from this port; it has taken in proviſions for ſix months; its deſtination is unknown. Admiral Renaudin commanded the Vengeur, ſunk in the action of the 13th Prairial (1ſt of June.)

"A ſimilar expedition is preparing; it is to be commanded by Rear-Admiral Nielly—ſome troops are to be embarked on board that ſquadron, and commanded by General Duforneau; the place of its deſtination is generally believed to be St. Domingo.

"A third expedition is likewiſe in great forwardneſs; it will be compoſed of three 74 gun ſhips cut down, the Flibuſtier, carrying 20 guns, the Brave, and the Scevola, carrying 16, all thirty-ſix pounders, with ſome corvettes; it takes in ten months proviſions, and there is every reaſon to believe its deſtination is for the Iſles of France and of Reunion (Mauritius and the Iſles of Bourbon.)

"Prizes arrive here from time to time, which alone ſupply our town and the magazines of our navy; however, ſince the return of our army, proviſions are here of an incredible ſcarcity, which increaſes every day."

From the Courier Univerſal of the 8th of March.

"We have under our eyes a Poſting Bill, ſigned by General Hoche, Commander of the army of the weſt, which we copy exactly, obſerving even the typographical forms of it—

PATRIE.

LA LOI.

Army of the coaſts of Cherbourg and Breſt.

Head-Quarters at Nantes, 9th of Ventoſe.

Copy of the letter written by the Adjutant-General Chief of Brigade, Auguſte Mermet, to the General in Chief, Lazare Hoche.

"General, the efforts that were making by the Terroriſts to ſtop the ſucceſs of the conciliation framed by the Repreſentatives of the People with the Vendeaus and les Chouans, are now become uſeleſs; the peace is decidedly concluded with Charette, Stoſlet, and the whole army of the Center—the act was ſigned by all the Chiefs three hours ago. When going out of the tent where the tranſaction was concluded, the tricoloured cockade was mounted. Charette, Stoſlet, and the officers, are coming to dine to-day with the Repreſentatives of the people.—The inhabitants of Nantz are crowding the bridges upon the Loire to ſee the proceſſion arriving from Machecoul; the guns have been firing all the morning.—I cannot tell you any more—I am afraid to loſe a minute to give you ſo pleaſing a piece of intelligence—I am directed to write you by the Repreſentative Bollet.

(Signed)

AUGUSTE MERMET.

Copy conformable to the original,

LAZARE HOCHE."

Extract from the Republican Francois of the 7th of March.

"They write from Baſle that negociators are conſtantly arriving, entruſted with the intereſts of ſeveral Princes of the Empire; amongſt them is M. le Baron de Creben, ſent by the Elector of Treves and the houſe of Naſſau."

LONDON, February 18.

There is a very ſerious difference in the Cabinet, which, it is imagined, will terminate in the diſmiſſal of Mr. Pitt, if Mr. Fox can be prevailed upon to ſucceed him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The only point on which this buſineſs reſts at preſent is, that Mr. Fox is requeſted to relinquiſh ſome of his moſt particular friends, to which he has too much firmneſs to agree. A great perſonage, we underſtand, is extremely diſguſted at the conduct of the miniſter, who objects to the Duke of York having a ſeat in the Cabinet, though entitled to it by cuſtom, in conſequence of his appointment to the high military rank which he fills at preſent. Should the Duke become a member of the Cabinet, there will be a decided majority againſt Mr. Pitt, as the Duke, ſince his return from the continent, has kept a great diſtance, and has, in the moſt manly manner, expreſſed his decided diſapprobation of the condnct of the Miniſter, as far as related to his royal highneſs while acting on the continent.

March 6. In the laſt year the French have built and finiſhed a new opera-houſe, at the corner of Rue Valois, ſaid to be one of the moſt convenient and magnificent theatres in Europe.

Plays and operas flouriſh as much as ever at Paris, with the beſt ſingers and performers, with Veſtris and other capital dancers; and from the accounts of ſome late American viſitors, matters in general go on as uſual in that capital.

March 11. A Government Print called the Times, which for Licentiouſneſs and Profligacy, certainly is a treaſure to the Party it eſpouſes—in an article in the Paper of yeſterday, recommends every perſon to be aſſaulted who does not wear Hair Powder, in conſequence of Mr. Pitt's Poll Tax. As the organ of Miniſtry, we muſt conceive this the Alarm Word to excite a war of parties—and if it were poſſible the Tax could be intended as ſuch by the Propoſers, we do not heſitate to pronounce him equally guilty as the Wretch who could have written ſo wicked and ſo atrocious a Paragraph.

March 13. We have avoided to mention the report which has been freely circulated on the continent for ſome time, but without any other evidence than its probability—we mean the ſeparate peace actually ſaid to be concluded between the French and the King of Pruſſia. It is now reported upon authority that in our minds is deciſive of the fact. Miniſters do not deny it; and even the terms have tranſpired. A body of Pruſſian troops are perhaps at this moment on the march, and it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that Hanover is to be made the theatre of the action of the two powers, the conqueſt and gurantee of which will be made to Pruſſia by the French as the price of peace.

On the ſame authority we learn the equally important fact, that the Emperor perſiſts in refuſing the loan offered to him by this country, ſince the extraordinary movements in his own neighbourhood make it incompatible with his own ſafety to proceed in the war. The terms offered him by the French are too advantageous to be reſiſted; and there is little doubt but that he, like Pruſſia, will accept of the boon that is held out to him, namely, the guarantee of Bavaria.

Thus will the French dexterouſly draw from our ſide all our allies, preſerve the immenſe frontier, they have acquired, and laugh to ſcorn the pride and paſſion of thoſe ſelf-ſufficienr men who would not treat with a people, that will thus become the arbiters of Europe. The predicament into which we ſhall be brought, is too dreadful to be contemplated, and yet ſo loſt are the public to all ſenſe of Britiſh intereſts, that our danger produces no ſenſation, and miniſters are ſuffered to go on with the indifference of Stoiciſm.

The French are holding out Ruſſia and Great Britain as the real objects of terror to all other powers with whom they are at war, and calling upon them to unite againſt the two Coloſſuſſes that beſtride earth and ocean. The naval power of Britain can give no alarm to any of the combined powers except Spain; but the charge againſt Ruſſia is too well founded not to produce a conſiderable effect. The dread of Ruſſia has already induced the King of Pruſſia to open a negociation for peace with France, and muſt have great influence upon the conduct of the Emperor.

PLYMOUTH, March 14.

Arrived this afternoon his majeſty's ſhip Lively, of 32 guns, Capt Burlton, and brought in with her the French National frigate la Tourterelle, mounting 26 guns, 9 pounders, and 4 carronades, 42 pounders, navigated with 320 men.

The Lively failed from hence on Thurſday evening, and fell in with the above frigate yeſterday morning at ten o'clock, about one half channel over. The Tourterelle taking the Lively to be a ſloop of war, bore down upon and gave her a broadſide, which the Lively returned, and the action commenced with great bravery on both ſides. which laſted two hours and an half, at the expiration of which the French Frigate ſtruck, having 30 men killed and twelve wounded. The Lively had none of her officers or crew killed or wounded by the fire of the enemy, but her third lieutenant had one of his eyes blown out, in repriming one of the guns that miſſed fire.

The crew of the Joſeph, belonging to Halifax, taken by the above frigate, and retaken and ſent in here by the Lively two days ſince, were recaptured on board the Tourterelle, who ſays that the French fired two rounds of red hot ſhot during the action, and that ſhe would have ſtruck an hour before ſhe did, but it was delayed in order to get the furnace overboard, which was done, but traces of the aſhes and the utenſils uſed in the furnace ſtill remain on board. A few days before ſhe was captured, ſhe took a ſloop called the Lively, of Cork, laden with proviſions, which ſhe ſcuttled.

The Tourterelle is a new frigate, out 14 days from Breſt, and has taken ſeveral prizes. Her cruize is out, and ſhe was to have returned to Breſt this day.

Liſt of prizes taken and brought in here by the Lively, of 32 guns, Capt. Burlton, ſince the 5th of March.

	Guns.	Men.
La Tourterelle	30.	320.
L'Eſpion	20.	160.
Schooner	6.	50.

Favonious, laden with naval ſtores.
A ſhip do. do.
La Tourtelle was the conſort of L'Eſpion.

NORFOLK, May 1.

As it is deemed contrary to our neutrality and national faith, that armed veſſels ſhould make ſtations in our ports or roads, in order, by ſallying from thence, to diſtreſs our trade and harraſs our citizens and allies, and as the commanding officer of certain veſſels of his Britannic majeſty, has been required to depart from the ports of this ſtate with the ſhips under his command, and has peremptorily refuſed obeying ſuch requiſition, we are ordered to uſe the moſt effectual means to prevent the officers and crews of the aforeſaid ſhips from receiving or experiencing any aid, aſſiſtance, or comfort from any of the inhabitants of this commonwealth,—they are therefore notified of the ſame, and as good citizens, to govern themſelves accordingly.

By order of his excellency the Governor of Virginia.

W. WILSON, Lieut. Col.
of the county of Norfolk.
T. NEWTON, Lieut. Col.
Commandant of Norfolk borough.
April 30, 1795.

BOSTON, May 6.

On what we have learnt from Captains Beatley, and Hunt, from the Weſt Indies, in 16 and 19 days, we found the following:

ST. EUSTATIA.

On the 12th March, there arrived at St. Euſtatia, a deputation from Guadaloupe; informing of the events which had taken place in Holland, and demanding the ſurrender of that place to the Republic of France and Holland, the hoiſting of the French flag at the fort, on the right hand ſide, and the Dutch on the left, compliance with a requiſitorial demand for 12,000 crowns, and the iſſuing an order to every Dutchman who had not reſided there three years, and every Engliſhman, to quit the Iſland. The Governor of Statia replied to this, that he was ready to ſurrender the iſland; but he wiſhed a relaxation of thoſe articles which required the payment of ſo large a ſum of money, and that which would drive ſome very old Dutchmen from the Colony. While this negociation was at iſſue, the Engliſh got imformation of it, and ſent two ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates, to prevent the French landing, and they kept a continual watch for that purpoſe.

Thus was Statia poſitively ſituated within 20 days paſt; and the probability of commotion has occaſioned the removal of a great many of its inhabitants to the other iſlands.

ST. LUCIA.

From St. Lucia, which has repeatedly been ſaid to be poſſeſſed by the French, we have information from a veſſel ſpoke by Captain Lovel, which was only 16 days out. It was then partially in the hands of the French and Engliſh, who were ſtill ſtriving for the maſtery. This muſt be the lateſt from thence.

ANGUILLA and DOMINICA

Were threatened when our laſt intelligence left the Weſt Indies; and Capt. Beatly was told at Marigalante, that before he reached Boſton, the former of thoſe places would be in the poſſeſſion of the French.

The Weſt-Indies has been emphatically called the graves of Europeans.—Of the Britiſh forces at Guadaloupe, the laſt year, there were killed in action, 1 brigadier-general, 2 Lt. colonels, 2 majors, 7 captains, and 11 lieutenants; died of ſickneſs, 1 major-general, 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains and captain lieutenants, 103 lieutenants, 3 adjutants, 3 quarter-maſters and 8 ſurgeons. The number made priſoners by the French, was 48.

The effects captured by the French in conſequence of the ſurrender of the camp of Reville, Guadaloupe, in January laſt, are eſtimated in the Engliſh papers at ten millions money.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

From very reſpectable authority, we learn, that a ſquadron of French ſhips of the line are very ſhortly expected on our coaſt.—In conſequence of which the Semillante and other ſhips have received orders to remain in this harbour, until notice is given of their arrival.

Admiral Murray's ſquadron is now cruiſing off the Hook. The ſignals from the different ſhips have been diſcovered from the light-houſe; and it is confidently aſſerted, that the Confederacy, a ſhip of five hundred tons, loaded with proviſions at this port, from France, has been taken by them, and carried into Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Yeſterday the Circuit Court of the United States, in the cauſe reſpecting the Wyoming lands, determined in favour of Pennſylvania.

NOTICE.

THE Paper-making Buſineſs is no longer carried on under the name of GEORGE WERNER, but, as formerly, by THOMAS DAVIS, and JACOB ANGNIS.

Cheſter county, May 1, 1795. *

For Public Sale,

At the BLUE-BELL Tavern, on the road from Philadelphia to Darby, on SATURDAY, the 23d May, inſtant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 120 acres, a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 9 miles and a half from Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from the Cheſter road, on the new road leading from Cheſter to Providence, 53 acres of which is woodland, well timbered, the remainder is good arrable land, a great part of which may eaſily be made into meadow.

On the place is a new two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, and a well of good water near the door, a new barn and ſtables, a large young apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a very productive brick-yard, is very ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat, or a grazing farm.

Alſo, two Lots on Darby creeks containing ſix acres of [illegible] meadow, one mile from the above place.

Immediately afterwards, at the ſame place.

1 pair young oxen,
1 young horſe,
1 cow, a cart, hay-waggon, &c.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and a good title made.

A plan and deſcription of the property may be ſeen at the action ſtore.

WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer.

To be LET,

And may be entered on immedately,

A Convenient HOUSE, in good repair, about five miles from Philadelphia, on Haverford road, in a healthy ſituation, for the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer term, and may accommodate a family from the city or country. For terms apply, adjoining the premiſes, to JOHN LEECH, ſenior. §

TAKEN up on the Bethlehem road, in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, the 30th of April, a young bay MARE, with four white feet, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and rowelled in the breaſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

GILBBRT DANCE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stop the Mare and Thief.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bethlehem townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 20th of April, a ſorrel MARE, ſeven years old this ſpring, 15 hands high, or thereabouts, and one blind halter. Said Mare has a blaze in her face, and three white feet; ſhe is ſtout and well made, either for ſaddle or gears; her mane is cut on her withers for the collar; ſhe paces and trots, but is moſt natural to pace when under the ſaddle.

The Thief is a certain James M'Cluer, that lived in Weſt-Nottingham, laſt ſummer, and ſays he left his wife and children there laſt fall. He came to my houſe the firſt of January laſt, and brought with him a likely black horſe, where he and ſaid horſe lived, on my ſubſtance, till the 20th of April, without fee or reward. He ſold the horſe in Beaſon-town, as he was running away. Said M'Cluer is a native of Ireland, a ſtout well made fellow, and pretty active with the tongue. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Thief and Mare, ſo that he may be broughs to juſtice, and the owner gets his Mare, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Six Dollars for the Mare only, paid by me,

NATHAN BAKER.

May 11, 1795. ‖

Post-Office, Cheſter, May, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Cheſter, Delaware county, April, 1795.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

A.

ROBERT ALLISON,
Robert Allen.
B. John Baugh,
Samuel Boots.
C. William Compton,
Monſ. Jere Coſden.
D. Patrick Doherty.
E. Evans Reeſe Evans, Eſquire,
Iſabel Elliott.
H. John Ogden and Edward Horne,
John Hunter,
Thomas Holmes,
Robert Huſton,
Hugh Huſton.
J. Lewis Jenkins,
Richard Jones.
K. John Kinnard.
L. William Loſtree,
Seth Levis.
M. Patrick M'Gukkin,
Alexander M'Mullan,
John M'Conaughy.
S. Skelleys and Peters,
Robert Stewart.
W. Hugh Welſh.

THE YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND MILLER's GUIDE,

By Oliver Evans, aſſiſted by Thomas Ellicott, an able and experienced Millwright,

IS publiſhed, ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, and to be ſold by the principal bookſellers in Philadelphia; Samuel Campbell, New-York; James Wilſon, Wilmington; and John Hagerty, Baltimore.

—CONTAINING—

1. A conciſe ſyſtem of mechanics and hydraulics, founding (on experiment) a new ſyſtem of theory of the motion of water-mills, which agree with real practice.
2. Rules for calculating their power and true proportions.
3. Tables of the true motions and proportions of their wheels, the diameter of the ſtones, and ſize of canals for conveying the water, to ſuit the fall and power of any ſeat, from 1 to 36 feet deſcent.
4. Directions for conſtructing their ſeveral parts, and for building and uſing the author's patented improvements, which leſſens the labour and expence of attending flour mills fully one half.
5. The art of manufacturing flour explained in all its parts, according to the moſt improved proceſs.
6. Directions for building mill-dams and mill-walls.
7. Do. for conſtructing and proportioning ſaw-mills.
8. Many curious experiments concerning wind-mills.
9. Rules for diſcovering new improvements, exemplified in improving the arts of threſhing and cleaning grain, hulling and cleaning rice, diſtillation, ſaving fuel in warming rooms, curing ſmoaky chimneys, preventing ſhips from ſinking, preſerving fruits, &c.

This work has extended 509 pages, including 26 expenſive plates, inſtead of 350 pages and 20 plates, i. e. 159 pages and 6 plates, farther than propoſed in the terms of ſubſcription, which has raiſed its value, and enhanced the price 50 cents; therefore two dollars and the additional 50 cents will be received from thoſe ſubſcribers who chooſe to pay it. Thoſe who have not received their books are at liberty to take what part of their ſubſcription they pleaſe ---The terms of ſubſcription was raiſed to 3 dollars, and thoſe whoſe names are included in the firſt liſt have paid that price—at which the remaining copies will be ſold, deducting as uſual to bookſellers. Books will be kept till the firſt of October next for ſubſcribers.

The Author keeps alſo for ſale, at No. 215 north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a good aſſortment of imported and American manfactures

BOLTING CLOTHS,

and warrants them good.

N. B. If any one news printer in each ſtate will give the above a place a few times, they will probably oblige many, as the book is wanted in all parts, and the ſubſcribers extend over great part of the United States.

Philadelphia, Harriſburg and Carliſle Mail Stage,

STARTS every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'lock, from the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, inn-keeper, late Mr. Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg, and arrives at Carliſle on Saturday morning following at Mr. Thomas Foſter's, inn-keeper; and ſtarts from thence on Monday morning at four o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſday in the afternoon.

The Reading Stage

Starts from the houſe of M. Michael Woods, inn-keeper, every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; and ſtarts from ſaid Alexander Moore's on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives again at Reading on Satutday morning weekly and every week. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid, by

The Public's humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, May 4, 1795.

To FARMERS.

To be Sold or Rented,

A New PATENT MACHINE for breaking hemp and flax, moved by one man. Any Farmer who cultivates hemp and flax, by poſſeſſing this machine, may have the advantage of breaking thoſe productions of his own growth, and all his neighbours, ſo as to benefit them, and leave a handſome profit to himſelf. One of theſe Machines will break 500 weight of hemp per day. For terms apply at No. 3, Lætitia-court, near the Jerſey market; where licenſes will be granted to ſuch perſons as are deſirous to erect ſaid Hemp-Breaks.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1795. *

NOTICE.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *William Garriſon*, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, by the firſt day of July next; and all who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to JEREDIAH DUBOIS, accounting adminiſtrator, by the above time.

JOSHUA GARRISON, } Adminiſtrators.
JEREDIAH DUBOIS, }

Pittſgrove, April 21, 1795. ‖

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, ſale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the townſhip of Horſham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the ſaid *David Parry* is ſince deceaſed, and no diviſion made: Theſe are therefore to requeſt all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of *David Parry*, on or before the firſt day of the Sixth Month next, when a diviſion of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER, } Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795. *

BARK Wanted.

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach and Birch. A generous price will be given, for all brought to market, in good order, the enſuing ſeaſon, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The ſooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 24th of March laſt, an apprentice lad, named John Ferguſon, about 19 years of age; had on, and took with him, a cloth coat, fulled lincey jacket and overalls, and a pair of nankeen overalls, good ſhoes and ſtockings, and a good hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

April 3. ALEXANDER RUSSEL.

THE CREDITORS of the eſtate of Hugh Evans, late of Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment.

SARAH EVANS,
GEORGE MARIS,
LEVI FOULKE, } Adminiſtrat.

Third Month 12, 1795. ¶

WHEREAS my wife Hannah hath eloped from my bed and board; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SOLOMON GIBBS.

Salem, New-Jerſey,
April 13, 795. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Hallowell*, ſenior, deceaſed, late of Cheltenham, in Montgomery county, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their account, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM HALLOWELL,
CALEB HALLOWELL, } Executors.

¶

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time laſt fall, 9 SHEEP, 2 ewes, with bells on each, with a crop off the near ear, one with a ſwallow fork, the other with a ſlit in the off ear, two ewes with a crop off each ear, a horned ram with a ſwallow fork off each ear, and a black ewe and 3 others, without any mark. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN DAVIS.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county. March 3, 1795. ¶

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, in the evening of the 30th of March, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice boy, named Joſeph Couch, about eighteen years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlender built, dark eyes, brown hair, ſometimes wears it tied; had on, and took with him, two upper ſhort jackets, made of home ſpun thick cloth, lead coloured, one of them new, double breaſted, with large white metal buttons on, and three large buttons to each ſleeve, the other ſingle breaſted, pretty much worn, two home ſpun waiſtcoats, of the ſame cloth, ſingle breaſted, one of them nearly new, one new roram hat, another wool hat, half worn, and ſundry other cloaths, which cannot be deſcribed. Whoever ſecures the ſaid boy in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JOSHUA THOMPSON.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 10th 1795. *

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour, employ or take ſaid apprentice away, at their peril.

The well-bred HORSE

YOUNG BADGER,

Will Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, at TEN DOLLARS the ſeaſon. If the money is paid by the firſt of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS will be taken.

YOUNG BADGER is a dapple grey, full 15 hands high, riſing 7 years old, ſtrong, boney and handſome; his carriage and movement is equal to any horſe in America.

YOUNG BADGER won the ſubſcription purſe at Warwick, laſt fall, with a great deal of eaſe, and his performance on the turf is allowed, by good judges, to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any horſe in America.

YOUNG BADGER was bred by Lambert Beard, Eſquire, of Maryland; his ſire was Goodnor Ogle's full-bred horſe Badger; his dam was got by the full-bred horſe Patrick; his grandam by General Cadwallader's famous horſe Juniper, and was out of the celebrated running mare Queen Ann.

JOSEPH DUNN.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, about the 9th or 10th of Twelfth Month laſt, Six SHEEP. Any perſon owning them, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES PAIST.

Third Month 15, 1795. *

FOUND,

On the ſtage road, between the Red Lion tavern and Briſtol,

A POCKET-BOOK, containing ſeveral papers, and a ſmall ſum of money.—The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying the expence of this adverſtiſement, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Red Lion. SIMON SIPLER.

April 10. 1795. †

WAS FOUND,

On Saturday, the 18th inſt. between Moore's Town and Cooper's ferry,

A ſmall Sum of Money in Notes. The owner, by applying at No. 41, Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. April 20. ¶

TO BE LET,

ALL that two ſtory ſtone houſe and barn, and about three quarters of an acre of land, ſituated on Cheſnut-hill, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Whitemarſh, about 9 and ½ miles from Philadelphia; this is a high and pleaſant ſituation, commanding an extenſive and beautiful proſpect, and is well calculated for an agreeable ſummer reſidence. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK.

April 3, 1795. *

WANTED,
A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-ſtreet. tf

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of March laſt, an apprentice boy, named Daniel Creeley, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſlim made, ſtrait browniſh hair, ſometimes wears it tied; had on, and took with him, an old ſhirt, greyiſh cloth under jacket, a lightiſh lincey coattee, old buckſkin breeches, a pair of ſtriped corduroy ditto, pale blue yarn ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes, with plated buckles, alſo two felt hats, one nearly new. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania. STEPHEN TWINING.

N. B. The ſaid apprentice took with him a likely young dog, of a greyiſh colour, belonging to his maſter.

April 4, 1795. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 22d inſtant, an apprentice LAD, named *George Bamford*, between 18 and 19 years of age, was bred a farmer; light brown hair, pale countenance, ſlim made, wears his hair tied, grey eyes, ſlim legs, knock-kneed, and drinks to exceſs; had on and took with him, a roram hat, ſtriped green cloth coattee, ſtriped velvet veſt, thick-ſet breeches, ribbed ſtockings, all new, two pair of ſhoes, a fulled linſey lead coloured coattee, linſey veſt and trowſers, ſtriped red and blue, one ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, one ſlax and tow do. both new, two do. of flax, much worn, muſlin neckcloth, a new wallet, marked J. S. with whiter thread. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Apprentice, and ſecuring him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forwarned, not to harbour or carry off ſaid Apprentice.

§ JACOB SHEARER.

March 23, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunlay, the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

March 15, 1795. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Nice, ſenior, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to render their accounts before the firſt day of June next, duly authenticated for ſettlement, to the ſubſcribers.

JOHN NICE, and
GEO. DE BENNEVILLE, } Exec'rs.

Briſtol townſhip, April 7, 1795. *

TAKEN up on the 26th of December laſt, a ſhip's LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet long and 5 feet and a half thwart. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to GEORCE HILLMAN, Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

March 16, 1795. ‖

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 12th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, an Apprentice LAD, named MATTHEW BARNHILL, between 18 and 19 years of age, better than 5 feet high, remarkably thick ſet, fair hair, tied, very coarſe featured, with large noſe and eye-brows, has a ſcar on the right cheek down to the chin, his left great toe apt to be ſore with the nail, his beard appears as if he might be more than 30 years of age, has very hairy legs: Had on, when he went away, a high crown caſtor hat, broadcloth mixt coloured coattee, very much worn, with plated ſugar-loaf buttons, ſpotted velveret veſt, new cut and ribbed velvet breeches, with ſugar-loaf buttons, and ſilver knee-buckles, grey yarn ſtockings which have been ſoaled, half worn neats leather ſhoes, with double chaped plated buckles, and a fine homeſpun linen ſhirt; he had two neckcloths, one white, the other black, is a ſhoemaker by trade, has 2 years and 7 months to ſerve; he may loiter about, and try to get work, as he had not much money. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Pittſburgh, as his mother lives there with her ſon-in-law, —— Finnemore. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home to his maſter, paid by

HENRY TIMANUS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour, conceal, or carry off ſaid Apprentice at their peril.

April 16, 1795. ¶

To be rented by the Year,

or for a longer Term,

A HOUSE and LOT, whereon a new ſtore houſe has been lately built, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, near to Friends' Meeting-houſe, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Straſburg, Lancaſter, &c. and where a ſtore has been kept theſe ſeveral years paſt, and at preſent ſeems much wanted. The premiſes may be entered on immediately, as the tenant has lately removed. For further particulars, enquire on the premiſes, of

HUMPHRY MARSHALL.

Weſt-Bradford, 4th of Fourth Month, 1795.

The full-blooded Horſe,

MERABIAN,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Fairfield, Cumberland, New-Jerſey, at the low rate of one dollar and an half the ſingle leap, three dollars for the ſeaſon, or ſix dollars to inſure a foal. The Merabian is a dark cheſnut ſorrel, riſing eleven years old, full ſixteen hands high.

JAMES BRADFORD.

Mount-Holly GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IS to be opened by the ſubſcriber, on the 4th Day of May next, where Youths may be inſtructed in the Rudiments of the Engliſh and Latin Languages gramatically, and ſeveral uſeful Branches of the Mathematicks.

With Sentiments of gratitude, he returns his moſt unfeigned Thanks to his Friends, who have ſpontaneouſly patroniſed this Inſtitution, and wiſhes to aſſure them, that to merit a Continuance of their Confidence is the ſincere Deſire of

WILLIAM O'LEARY.

April 7th, 1795. *2w

JUST PUBLISHED,

(In one volume 12mo. price 4s6 plain, 5s. lettered)

AND FOR SALE, BY

Stewart & Cochran,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

PARENTIAL DUTY: or, the RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, illuſtrated and urged—And EARLY PIETY, illuſtrated and recommended, in ſeveral Diſcourſes. *By the Rev.* GEORGE GERMENT, Miniſter of the Goſpel, Bow-lane, London.

The following Recommendation of the above Work has been received by the Editors, and may give the Public an idea of its merit.

Philadelphia, March 1795.

THE ſubſcribers have read, with much pleaſure and improvement, the excellent Diſcourſes of Mr. *Jerment*, "*On Parental Duty, and Early Piety*;" and hereby cheerfully recommend them to their fellow Chriſtians of every denomination.

Theſe Diſcourſes afford the moſt uſeful and inſtructive leſſons of duty to all, who have the important charge of Youth committed to them, and urge the practice of it with peculiar beauty and energy. They alſo exhibit, in a handſome ſtyle and evangelical manner, the moſt powerful incitements to engage the attention of Youth to Religion, as their firſt and moſt important concern—We hope, therefore, that this firſt American Edition will meet with a ready and extenſive reception, and that the laudable exertions of the Editors to render the Work deſerving of the public patronage, will obtain a ſuitable reward.

JOHN B. SMITH, Miniſter of the 3d Preſbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
A. GREEN, Miniſter of the 2d Preſbyterian Church, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Miniſter of the Aſſociate Church, Philadelphia.
ROBERT ANNAN, Miniſter of the Scots Preſbyterian church, Philadelphia.

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MAY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3383.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE Paper-making Buſineſs is no longer carried on under the name of GEORGE WERNER, but, as formerly, by

THOMAS DAVIS, and
JACOB ANGNIS.

Cheſter county, May 1, 1795. *

POST-OFFICE, Cheſter, May, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Cheſter, Delaware county, April, 1795.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

A.

ROBERT ALLISON,
Robert Allen.
B. John Baugh,
Samuel Boots.
C. William Compton,
Monſ. Jere Coſden.
D. Patrick Doherty.
E. Evans Reeſe Evans, Eſquire,
Iſabel Elliott.
H. John Ogden and Edward Horne,
John Hunter,
Thomas Holmes,
Robert Huſton,
Hugh Huſton.
J. Lewis Jenkins,
Richard Jones.
K. John Kinnard.
L. William Loſtree,
Seth Levis.
M. Patrick M'Gukkin,
Alexander M'Mullan,
John M'Conaughy.
S. Skelleys and Peters,
Robert Stewart.
W. Hugh Welſh.

For Public Sale,

At the BLUE-BELL Tavern, on the road from Philadelphia to Darby, on SATURDAY, the 23d May, inſtant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 120 acres, a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 9 miles and a half from Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from the Cheſter road, on the new road leading from Cheſter to Providence, 53 acres of which is woodland, well timbered, the remainder is good arrable land, a great part of which may eaſily be made into meadow.

On the place is a new two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, and a well of good water near the door, a new barn and ſtables, a large young apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a very productive brick-yard, is very ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat, or a grazing farm.

Alſo, two Lots on Darby creeks containing ſix acres of marſh meadow, one mile from the above place.

Immediately afterwards, at the ſame place.

1 pair young oxen,
1 young horſe,
1 cow, a cart, hay-waggon, &c.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and a good title made.

A plan and deſcription of the property may be ſeen at the action ſtore.

WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stop the Mare and Thief.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bethlehem townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 20th of April, a ſorrel MARE, ſeven years old this ſpring, 15 hands high, or thereabouts, and one blind halter. Said Mare has a blaze in her face, and three white feet; ſhe is ſtout and well made, either for ſaddle or gears; her mane is cut on her withers for the collar; ſhe paces and trots, but is moſt natural to pace when under the ſaddle.

The Thief is a certain James M'Cluer, that lived in Weſt-Nottingham, laſt ſummer, and ſays he left his wife and children there laſt fall. He came to my houſe the firſt of January laſt, and brought with him a likely black horſe, where he and ſaid horſe lived, on my ſubſtance, till the 20th of April, without fee or reward. He ſold the horſe in Beaſon-town, as he was running away. Said M'Cluer is a native of Ireland, a ſtout well made fellow, and pretty active with the tongue. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Thief and Mare, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his Mare, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Six Dollars for the Mare only, paid by me,

NATHAN BAKER.

May 11, 1795.

TAKEN up on the Bethlehem road, in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, the 20th of April, a young bay MARE, with four white feet, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and rowelled in the breaſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GILBERT DANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

The Port Mary, Captain Kennedy, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in forty days from Liverpool. Captain Kennedy brought papers to March 24, which contain very little intelligence. A Liverpool paper of March 23, contains a Corunna account of a battle in Rouſillon, which ſtates, that the French loſt 1000 killed and 2000 taken priſoners, but the Captain ſays, accounts at Liverpool were, that there had been a battle, in which the Spaniards were beaten, which is moſt likely to be the fact, as at Corunna the truth muſt not be told at all times. The accounts of peace with Pruſſia and Spain do not ſeem to be confirmed. Proviſions were cheaper at Liverpool than in this city.

The Editor was yeſterday obligingly favoured by a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Port Mary, Captain Kennedy, in 40 days from Liverpool, with a complete file of a London Paper, called The Sun, as late as the 24th March, being eight days later than thoſe received at Philadelphia, which enables him to lay before his readers the chain of European intelligence up to that date. The following ſelection appears to be the moſt material; to afford room for which, the Editor is under the neceſſity of omitting the concluſion of Carrier's trial till tomorrow, when it, and a more copious ſelection of foreign matter by the Port Mary, ſhall be publiſhed.

Captain Kennedy informs, that, Mr. Jay was in Liverpool, and that he had been on board the Port Mary, two or three days before he ſailed, and expreſſed a ſtrong deſire that Captain Kennedy would wait ten days, in which time he would be ready to take paſſage with him, but the veſſel being loaded and ready for ſea, it was out of his power to comply with his requeſt. Captain Kennedy ſays, he believes Mr. Jay will come out in a new ſhip that was to ſail in 10 or 12 days after him.

LONDON, March 17.

Yeſterday a board was held at the Admiralty Office, at which Earl Spencer and the other commiſſioners attended, when three frigates were ordered to be put into commiſſion.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at the Admiralty Office from the Mediterranean, by the way of Gibraltar and Liſbon. Admiral Hotham is returned to his ſtation off Toulon, watching the French fleet, which ſtill continue in that port, though they have long been refitted, and ready to ſail. The Britiſh commander in chief has received repeated intelligence of the want of naval ſtores, timber, &c. at Toulon.

An order has been iſſued from the pay office, for 100,000l. to be ſent to the continent, by the Syren frigate, for the ſervice of the army.

By letters received from Liſbon we learn, that ſeven Spaniſh men of war had arrived there, and brought in with them a French privateer, mounting 12 guns.

BRITISH ARMY.

Lord CATHCART's Brigade.

Lord Cathcart took a ſeparate corps, conſiſting of the 27th, 28th, and 84th regiments with their artillery, when our retreat began, and made a very circuitous tour through Weſt Frieſland, and along the borders of the province of Groningen, a very diſſaffected province. We were entirely wide of the Britiſh army, and ſkirted near the Zuyder Zee. The object of this march ſeemed to be to ſound the diſpoſition of the people, but it appeared to have anſwered no purpoſe. The people in our preſence were ſtaunch, and treated both officers and men with the moſt extravagant ſymptoms of loyalty to to the cauſe of the Prince, but theſe only laſted till our departure.

We marched without a halt for upwards of 100 miles, through the dreary country, ſuffering much from extreme cold and fatigue.

We paſſed within ſix miles of Groningen; and Lord Cathcart received deputies from the city, offering to open their gate to us, if his Lordſhip inſiſted on it, but rather wiſhing that we would not enter, as there were two parties in the town. They aſſured us of every ſupply to the brigades, of ſhoes, &c. which we ſtood much in need of. We halted for three days at Hageſtat, about nine miles from Groningen. A particular thaw coming on, we marched acroſs the Embs into Pruſſia, and before we had remained there three days, at a town called Lear, we were ordered to repaſs the Embs, and advance to this poſition, where we have taken poſſeſſion of three Dutch fortreſſes on the frontiers of Holland, viz. Bourlang, Oldſkans, and Neuſkans, which form our advanced poſt. The enemy's advanced poſts, are about two miles from ours. Our advanced corps is ſtrong, and is very ably commanded by Lord Cathcart.

Orders have been received at the war office for the 83d and 98th regiments, in barracks at Poole, to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on ſome ſecret expedition.

March 18.

From the London Gazette, March 17.

Copy of a letter from Captain Burlton, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, to Mr. Nepean, dated the 13th inſtant.

Uſhant South, half weſt, 13 leagues.

SIR,

I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, half an hour paſt ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate La Tourterille, of 30 guns and 250 men, to action; and at half paſt one o'clock I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her ſurrender to his majeſty's ſhip Lively under my command. Our loſs is very trifling for ſo long an action, only two men wounded. The enemy's loſs is 16 killed and 25 wounded. I cannot conclude without obſerving, that the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolneſs and bravery that muſt have enſured them ſucceſs. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

It appears by the lateſt communications from the army, that the approach of one column of the French towards Embden was little more than a feint, intended to cover the advances of another column to the electorate of Hanover, from which the body latter are ſaid to be not more than 60 miles diſtant.

The Dutch commiſſioner who left this country a few weeks ſince, for the purpoſe of communicating the Britiſh miniſter's anſwer on the detention of the Dutch ſhips, arrived in town yeſterday, with freſh inſtructions from the Proviſional Repreſentatives of Holland, to their deputies in London, on that ſubject.

It is believed that Government has information of a formidable expedition intended againſt Corſica.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Italy, dated, Jan. 31ſt, 1795.

"The fleet in Toulon roads is ready for ſea. There are a great number of men on board it, but a general want of able ſeamen. There are 8000 troops encamped, ready to be embarked at a moment's notice; ſo that the plan of an expedition is not yet given over."

A great mercantile houſe in this city is ſaid to have received a letter from Franckfort, announcing the truth of a negociation now carrying on between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic. The object of this treaty is ſaid to be the change of Bavaria againſt the Auſtrian Low Countries.

We have the ſatisfaction of ſtating the arrival at Falmouth, of the Lanzarotte, a Spaniſh Packet, after a very quick paſſage of only three days from Corunna, which brings advice of the Spaniſh army in Rouſillon having attacked the French, killed 700, and taken 1800 priſoners, with 20 pieces of cannon.

The account of Admiral Langara's ſquadron having captured four French frigates is confirmed.

March 19.

It was yeſterday reported, and generally believed, that the ſquadron of Toulon having ſailed for the expedition againſt Corſica, had met a ſea ſo violent a gale, that they had loſt ſeven ſhips of the line, five of which had foundered, and all the crews periſhed. Three of thoſe ſhips were reported to be le Languedoc, of 80 guns, le Souverain, and le Mercure, of 74. This laſt was in the number of thoſe burnt by Sir Sidney Smith; but probably the conflagration had not been ſuch as not to leave a poſſibility of repairing her from the water's edge.

March 20.

It is with great ſatisfaction we have to record the ſpirit, activity and ſucceſs, that now diſtinguiſh our naval operations. Sir Edward Pelew, that gallant and enterprizing officer, on the 9th inſt. fell in with a French convoy, conſiſting of 50 ſail, which had ſailed on the preceding day from Breſt for Bourdeaux—He had captured 18 or 19 veſſels, and diſperſed the convoy. To our Falmouth letter we refer for all the particulars that were known at the time of its date.

Letters from Falmouth, received this morning, ſtate, that on Tueſday laſt, in the afternoon, the French brig Temerier, was brought in there, a prize to Sir Edward Pelew's ſquadron, which, on the 11th inſt. had fallen in with a convoy of about fifty ſail bound from Breſt to Bourdeaux. Sir Edward, whoſe ſquadron conſiſted of the Indefatigable [his ſhip,] the Jaſon, and the Concord, beſides burning four, took fifteen of the convoy; ſome of them have valuable cargoes, others are in ballaſt. Had not the ſhips been very cloſe to the ſhore, the whole convoy would have been captured. The ſquadron with the other prizes, were expected to arrive at Falmouth on Wedneſday laſt.

A cartel for the exchange of priſoners is on the point of being concluded. Government have already hired three veſſels for the purpoſe of bringing home the Britiſh priſoners; and have given four hundred French priſoners, who were brought from Martinique, leave to go to France.

We are aſſured that the French have put all the flat bottomed boats of Holland, amounting to 185, in a ſtate of requiſition: Each boat contains 5 or 6 excellent ſeamen, beſides two pilots, perfectly acquainted with the Engliſh coaſt; they are from twenty to thirty tons.

March 21.

In our paper of yeſterday we ſtated, upon the information of a correſpondent there, the arrival at Yarmouth of three Dutch merchants and an Engliſhman, the mate of an Engliſh tranſport ſunk at Rotterdam, who made their eſcape from the Texel on Monday night laſt, in a Schuit. As the intelligence was not contained in the whole of our impreſſion of yeſterday, we beg leave to recapitulate it to-day, for the ſatisfaction of all our readers.

There had been no particular occurrences at Amſterdam, but letters had been received there with very extraordinary intelligence from Paris.

Theſe letters ſtate, that on Wedneſday, the 11th inſt. late in the afternoon, Judgment of Death was pronounced by the Revolutionary Tribunal againſt Barrere and his accomplices. The ſame night, on ſome rockets being fired from the Obſervatory, a banditti aſſembled in the ſuburbs of St. Germain, St. Marcean, and St. Antoine, led on by the moſt enraged of the Jacobins, and accompanied by a ſhoal of Poiſſards, to the number of about 15,000—They proceeded to the Thuilleries, beſet the guards of the diſtrict, and took poſſeſſion of the Barriers and the Bridges.

The general cry was "a bas les Moderes, vivant les jacobins," while another part of the mob exclaimed, "Du Pain, et un Roi!" The iſſue of this tumult was not known when the accounts came away. —The ferment had been ſome time brewing, as was evident from ſeveral circum-

[illegible] particularly from the cry that was raised in the Parterre of the opera of the night before, a bas les Muſcadines, on the entry of Madame Tallien or Cabarres, in her ſuperb Greek dreſs, into one of the boxes.

In the courſe of the night a large party was detached from the Carouſel to the Temple. From the divided ſentiments of the mob, it appeared quite uncertain what was their deſign, whether to put to death the illuſtrious priſoners confined there, or liberate and proclaim Louis XVII.

Such is the ſtatement which reached us yeſterday, and which we thought it our duty immediately to communicate. We have this day nothing to add in ſupport of its credibility, having, when this paper was put to preſs, received no further account nor confirmation: We ſhall look however with more than uſual anxiety for Paris papers of the date of the rumoured tranſaction in that capital.

March 23.

Our Portſmouth correſpondent gives us, this morning, information of the arrival there of an American veſſel from Havre de Grace, which place ſhe left on the 19th inſt. By this veſſel an account is brought of the trial, condemnation, and execution of Barrere and his accomplices. Nothing is ſaid of any tumult at Paris, but the confirmation of the above important event, proves that our intelligence of Friday was not entirely unworthy of credit, and forms our complete juſtification in laying it before the public.

March 24.

Yeſterday a letter was received at the General Poſt-Office, dated Yarmouth, March 22, which ſtates, that the Prince of Orange, Captain Bridge, had arrived there the preceding evening. Captain Bridge, on his paſſage from Harwich, ſpoke with the Argus Revenue Cutter, Captain Saunders, and was informed, that the King George Packet, Captain Deane, had been taken away by four French frigates. She ſailed from Cruxhaven the 14th or 15th inſtant, with the firſt mail on board from that place, and had the anſwers to 9 or 10 different mails which were ſent from hence after the interruption with Holland, and it is ſuppoſed had remittances on board for above half a million of money. It is alſo preſumed, a Meſſenger with the Emperor's Anſwer to our Court, concerning the Loan, is unfortunately captured in this packet.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of laſt month, of which the following is an extract, has juſt been received by Mr. Vanderhorſt, the American Conſul at Briſtol.—"Muley Solomon's Cruizers are authorized to detain all veſſels belonging to the United States of America, and for that end will certainly leave Sallee, and cruize as far as Madeira, as ſoon as the weather ſhall favour them."

Sir William Erſkine, Bart. died laſt week, at his houſe, at Turry, near Alloa. He had received his Majeſty's Commiſſion, to go inſtantly to Ireland, to take upon himſelf the command of the troops in that kingdom; he was preparing for his departure, when this moſt diſtinguiſhed veteran was ſeized with a ſpaſm, and died. He was in his 80th year.

The moſt important event which has occurred lately, as far as relates to the political ſituation of this country, is the determination which has been ſignified by the Court of Ruſſia, of entering warmly into the confederacy againſt France.—It is generally underſtood, that the negociation entered into between the French Republic and the Court of Berlin, has induced the Empreſs to take this meaſure. It is likewiſe believed, that a treaty between the Court of Ruſſia, and this kingdom, either is concluded, or on the point of being ſo, by which, that Court binds itſelf to a vigorous co-operation with us in the war in which we are engaged. So important an ally under the preſent circumſtances, gives us the moſt confident hope of a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful termination of the preſent conteſt.

The fears of the public reſpecting Ireland, have in a great degree ſubſided. We cannot but rejoice in the line that has been taken, of averting the impending danger in its firſt appearance; and we are ſatisfied that notwithſtanding the various attempts which have been made to inflame the minds of the Catholics, every thing in that kingdom will ſoon return to its former ſtate, and that Lord Camden will ſhortly remove all the difficulties which may have been apprehended.

HOUSE of LORDS March 16.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the 18 million loan bill: To the bill for raiſing additional duties on wine, ſpirits, tea, coffee, cocoa, &c. and to ſome private bills.

PORTSMOUTH, March 20.

In the ſame evening arrived from Havre-de Grace, the American ſhip Swan, Coffin, maſter. She left Havre-de-Grace the 19th inſt. The maſter brings information of the Deputies Barrere, Billaud Verennes, and Collot d'Herbois, having been tried and condemned, and were executed a few days before ſaid ſhip ſailed from Havre, according to accounts which had been received there; and that Vadier, the other deputy, who had diſappeared, had been apprehended.

FRENCH ARMY before MENTZ.

February 28.

Our army is ſtill in the ſame ſituation, as circumſtances prevent it from acting—The plan of the campaign appears to have been changed; it is now aſſerted that Mentz is not to be attacked, but that, from this ſide, we ſhall remain upon the defenſive, till the paſſage of the Rhine may be practicable; the paſſage is expected to be effected by the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.—The Auſtrian Generals, informed of our intentions on this ſide, ſend down a great number of forces, ſo that the garriſon of Mentz has experienced a diminution, and the deſerters reckon it only at 10,000 men. We can do nothing till that fortreſs be completely inveſted. Yeſterday we had a very ſerious ſkirmiſh; the huſſars of Wurmſer attacked our out poſts in the very moment they were relieving—they were forced to fall back; but our dragoons and chaſſeurs charged the enemy; and many were killed on both ſides—It appears as if the intentions of the enemy were to allow us no reſt at all; they depend much on the difficulties that our cavalry has to encounter from the want of forage; however, all the attacks on our out poſts till now proved fruitleſs—We expect to have an engagement of conſequence as ſoon as the weather will permit.

LONDON, March 19.

By recent letters from India, we learn, that peace is likely to be of ſhort duration in that country. Feizulan Khamm, a conſiderable Robillz chief, lately died, and his younger ſon, after deſtroying his elder brother, aſſumed the government, which our ally, Aſſuf Ul Dowlan, the Nabob of Oude, will not ſuffer, and calls for our aſſiſtance, which, by the treaty, we are obliged to afford.

LA VENDEE.

WHATEVER may have been the termination of the efforts of La Vendee, they have been ſuch as to immortalize the name of the Diſtrict, and of the heroes who have there diſtinguiſhed themſelves. It is proper that *The Sun* ſhould record them.

When the conſtituent aſſembly parcelled out the Provinces of France, the names of the new diviſions were ſought in the Geography of the countries that were divided. It was then that the little river of Vendee, muddy, marſhy and hitherto unheard of, obtained a place in the National Records, and gave its name to the diſtrict which it watered. This diviſion, ſituated on the ſouth of the river Loire, and in the province heretofore called Poiton, is a rugged and difficult country, covered with thick woods, interſperſed with deep moraſſes. Such is the famous La Vendee; impregnable, even to Cæſar, from the nature of its ſoil, and the obſtinate valor of its people, and ſtill equally averſe to tyrants, though fighting in the name of a Republic.

The loyalty of the inhabitants has now conſecrated its name to immortality, by rendering it proverbial, ſince every daring union of invincible heroes, faithful to their God and their king, and terrible to their enemies, will henceforth be called a new La Vendee.

Before their inſurrection, the peaſants of this diſtrict never adopted the opinion generally current in France. Never did their conſciences conſent to abjure their religion or to proſcribe their Lords or Prieſts. When the King eſcaped, they armed to ſupport his cauſe:—When their Prieſts were threatened with baniſhment, they concealed them; and when their Lords were attacked by plunders, they flew to the reſcue of their caſtles. For a while they were in ſilent, tho' impatient ſubjection, with the reſt of France, to the galling yoke of the Convention; but when the King was murdered, and the requiſition of troops demanded, they loſt all patience. At that moment the ſucceſs of the Allies on the Frontiers ſeemed to offer a favourable opportunity. Thoſe who had remained among them, for the purpoſe of becoming their leaders, thought that now was the time to ſhew themſelves. They did ſo; they exhorted the people, and the inſurrection was almoſt inſtantaneous. The peaſants armed only with ſticks, or with implements of huſbandry, fell furiouſly upon the national guards quartered among them, and by their defeat ſupplied themſelves with fire-arms, of which they hardly knew the uſe.

Emboldened by this firſt ſucceſs, they viſited the neighbouring towns, collecting all the Royaliſts they could find, and diſarming others—Wherever the Republicans made reſiſtance, they deſtroyed them in their way, forced the priſons, and liberated a number of Prieſts and many Gentlemen, who became their leaders in new enterprizes, and more important victories.

This inſurrection, at firſt a deſpicable ſpark, became by degrees a prodigious fire, which could not be extinguiſhed. One hundred and twenty miles of territory were preſently loſt to the Republic. The old men, the women, the children, and proviſions, were tranſported into the impenetrable receſſes; the approaches to which were guarded by fifty thouſand peaſants. The Convention in vain decreed ſoldiers, appointed Generals, and furniſhed trains of artillery againſt thoſe whom they denominated banditti, wretches, &c. the latter were always victorious. The unfortunate Generals went from the command to the guillotine, and their cannon to the royaliſts, who not knowing how to diſpoſe of them, deſtroyed and left them.

Such was the origin of the inſurrection in La Vendee, which continually aſtoniſhed the world with new triumphs, though the heroes by whom they were atchieved remained unknown. One Gaſton was for a long time ſuppoſed to be their leader, and was celebrated in that character, though he never exiſted but in the memorials of the royaliſts. Their chiefs wiſhed to remain unknown, and therefore created this imaginary general, taking his name from the records of French proweſs and chivalry, as one worthy of leading them to glory and to victory.

CHOUANS.

The name of the Chouans, that ſecond ſet of Royaliſts in France, little leſs formidable than the firſt, is often mentioned in the public prints, but few are acquainted with their origin.

The Chouans firſt appeared in the neighbourhood of Fougere,, in Britanny, preciſely at the time when the Royaliſts of La Vendee croſſed the Loire, and threw themſelves into that province.

The maſter of an iron forge, named Chouan, had three ſons, who at that time put themſelves at the head of the diſcontented in thoſe parts. Hence their name is derived. At firſt they gained ſeveral advantages, but on the arrival of the Republican armies, they were obliged to abandon the plan, and betake themſelves to the foreſts, where their enemies could not purſue them. The defeats of the other Royaliſts ſtrengthened the party of the Chouans, for all thoſe of La Vendee, who could eſcape from the ſword of the Republicans, haſtened to join the Breton inſurgents. Perſecuted, and reduced to live the lives of wild beaſts in the woods, they became almoſt as ferocious; while all thoſe were diſguſted by the requiſition of their perſons or property, in thoſe parts, were continually added to their number. They were divided into bands, under certain leaders, and, though deſtitute of every advantage, of money, clothing, proviſions, &c. by wonderful courage and preſeverance, and almoſt by miracle, they were able to render themſelves formidable.

The Convention Generals affected always to ſpeak contemptuouſly of them, as robbers, banditti, birds of night, &c. but the Convention feared them, and does ſtill; they know they are not quelled, and know not by what means to quell them. They are ſaid to be ſtill increaſing.

☞*For the* Gentleman Farmer.

Juſt Publiſhed,

For Sale by H. and P. RICE, No. 50, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Price 6/6½,

A TREATISE ON CATTLE:

Showing the moſt approved method of breeding, rearing, and fitting for uſe,

ASSES, MULES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, AND SWINE.

With directions for the proper treatment of them in their ſeveral diſorders. To which is added, a Diſſertation on their Contagious Diſeaſes.

By JOHN MILLS, Eſquire,

Fellow of the Royal Society, London, Honorary Member of the Dublin Society, of the Societies of Agriculture at Paris and Rouen, of the Economical Society of Berne, and of the Palatine Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

Contents of the above Work.

ASSES, of greater eſtimation than commonly held in—how to heal their diſeaſes—at what age capable of generating—how to know their age—how taught to amble—high value ſet upon fine Aſſes in Spain and Auvergne, &c. &c.

MULES—How bred—their qualities and uſes—which ſorts reputed beſt—how fed and managed.

HORNED CATTLE—Of the general properties and uſes of horned cattle—of the choice of cattle and fitting them for tillage—of feeding, fattening and tending them—of their progagation, care of the cow whilſt pregnant, and management of the calf till fit for ſlaughter or for work—of the diſeaſes of horned cattle.

SHEEP—Of the qualities and different kinds of ſheep—of their management, propagation, diſeaſes of the head and throat, coughs and ſhortneſs of breath, of the belly, liver, dropſy and cutaneous diſeaſes, &c. &c.

SWINE—Of the character, properties, and uſes of ſwine—of feeding and fattening—propagation and diſeaſes.

Contagious Diſeaſes of Cattle.

Of the cauſes of contagious diſeaſes—of the cure of their contagious diſeaſes—additional obſervations on the diſeaſes of cattle and on their cures, by the Society of Agriculture at Paris—on the ſymptoms and cure of the late contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle in Great-Britain, by *Peter Layard*, of Huntington, M. D. and F. R. S.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. ewtf

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

NORFOLK, May 6, 1795.

SIR,

THE Executive of this State having revoked their inſtructions, given to me, to require the departure of the veſſels of war of belligerent nations, of their receiving any aid, aſſiſtance or comfort from any inhabitants of this commonwealth—I hereby notify the ſame to you, and am inſtructed to notify to the commanders of any fleet, ſquadron or veſſel of belligerent nations, who ſhall clearly and unequivocally uſe the rivers, or other waters of Virginia, as a ſtation, in order to carry on hoſtile expeditions from thence; that the Preſident deems ſuch conduct to be contrary to the rights of neutrality, and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their government, for prizes which may be made in conſequence thereof.

I am your obedient ſervant,

THOMAS NEWTON.

JOHN HAMILTON, Eſq.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

The ſchooner Edward, Captain Luſher, 10 days from Bermuda, arrived yeſterday evening with a confirmation of the intelligence reſpecting the interlocutory decree intended to be paſſed in future on American property coming from French ports. The Edward is one of the veſſels belonging to this place, which has lately been robbed of a valuable cargo, and undergone adjudication, purchaſed at public ſale for the benefit of her owner. A few days before this veſſel ſailed, the following American veſſels arrived as prizes:

Brig Mehitable, of Philadelphia, from Dunkirk, with 16,000 dollars ſpecie on board.

Brig Harriot, Thompſon, of Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee, taken on ſoundings.

Ship Chriſtiana, of New-York, from Demarara, with 550,000 wt. of coffee on board.

Schooner Sally, of Providence, from Hiſpaniola.

The ſchooner Betſey, Wheelwright, of Newbury-Port, from Port-de-Paix, had been tried, the interlocutory decree had been paſſed on her, and it was expected ſhe would ſoon proceed on her voyage.

May 13.

A correſpondent has obligingly favoured the Editors of the Federal Intelligence with the following opinion and deciſion of Judge Green, of Bermuda, in the caſe of the ſchooner Betſey, Capt. Wheelwright, the laſt American veſſel tried in the admiralty court of that place. It may help our readers to form a good idea of the real ſituation of American veſſels, captured and carried into that port; and as they are aſſured that it was copied from the original, it may be relied on as authentic.

PROMULGATION

Of the laſt Admiralty Decree in Bermuda, Court of vice-admiralty, Bermuda.

Having heard, peruſed and attentively conſidered the libel of John Naſh, commander of the private ſhip or veſſel of war, called the Retrieve, in behalf of himſelf as well as the officers and crew of the ſaid ſhip, againſt a certain ſchooner or veſſel called the Betſey, and her cargo, and the claim of Ebenezer Wheelwright, late maſter of the ſaid ſchooner, for the ſame; and having examined the anſwers of the ſaid Ebenezer Wheelwright and others, taken on the ſtanding interrogatories, and the ſeveral papers and documents exhibited, together with the depoſition of ſaid Wheelwright, touching the free intercourſe now alledged to be allowed by commanders of his majeſty's ſhips to neuters trading to and from French ports, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola—It hath appeared, and will appear to me, until I am poſſeſſed of better information, that neutral veſſels, trading as this veſſel hath traded, do come within the verge of a well known and long recognized rule of law.

That ſuch trade is illicit and concluſive; that ſince the conqueſt and poſſeſſion of certain places in the late French diviſion of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, by his majeſty's fleet and army, ſuch trade hath appeared to me an open violation of the good faith that ought to be obſerved by neutral powers, and a wide departure from that pure neutrality which is required of them by the law of nations. Much has been ſaid, and much remains to be ſaid, reſpecting the preciſe definition of ſieges and blockade: On this ſubject, as well as on others of the like nature, men will adopt opinions as they are ſeverally affected, and reaſon agreeably to the different ſides they take. Formerly, I think in the year 1777, (for I ſpeak from memory) the Congreſs of the United States of America reſolved "That all veſſels employed in tranſporting ſtores, &c. to the enemy in New-York, ſhould, if taken, be lawful prizes," for otherwiſe, as was obſerved, it would be eaſy for ſubjects of neutral nations to ſupply the Britiſh in New-York with all things neceſſary for carrying on the war with America by colluſion. The reſolve was wiſe, and the inference obvious; yet probably neither the Admiral of the Britiſh fleet, nor the commander in chief of the troops, both at that time in New-York, might have granted that they were either beſieged or blockaded.

The reſolve was, notwithſtanding, adhered to by Congreſs, their ſhips captured neuters under that rule, and their admiralty courts condemned them—When his majeſty's fleet and army arrived at Hiſpaniola, for the expreſs purpoſe of conqueſt, when many places of ſtrength were carried by their arms, on our ſide, and the forces of our ally the king of Spain, ſeconding Britiſh efforts, were mutually preſſing forward for the entire reduction of the French parts of that iſland:—And when the French iſlands, (the ſame formalities perhaps may have been omitted) were all declared in a ſtate of blockade, ſurely it cannot be held a falſe concluſion, to conſider the French in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, equally beſieged or blockaded at one period with the Britiſh in New-York at another.

On the above principles, and obligatory on me as the judge of a Britiſh court, have I condemned the property of thoſe neuters, who, as I conceive, had clearly aided his majeſty's enemies, and by furniſhing them with articles the moſt eſſentially neceſſary, had thereby the better enabled them to carry on the war againſt his Britannic Majeſty, and his ally the king of Spain.

It is now averred, and with ſome ſemblance of truth, that neuters trading to French ports in Hiſpaniola, are not at preſent interrupted in ſuch intercourſe, and that the commanders of his majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation, (probably acting under ſome legal inſtruction which has not yet reached this court) do, at this time ſuffer neuters to paſs unmoleſted, although to their knowledge bound to, or coming from the ports aforeſaid. I do therefore, for the removal of my preſent doubts, and to the end that ſolid and impartial juſtice may be adminiſtered, think it prudent to defer a final ſentence, or ſuch as in this caſe might have had the face of one, until evidence immediately from, or authenticated by his majeſty's officers commanding in chief at the aforeſaid iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſhall be obtained, hereby granting and allowing ninety days from the date hereof, for procuring ſuch official and authenticated information in the premiſes as this court may deem ſatisfactory. And I do by by this my interlocutary order, further direct, that the ſaid Schooner, ſo called the Betſey, with her boats, tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all and ſingular her cargo and lading, be delivered to the claimant, he firſt giving good and ſufficient ſecurity for the ſaid property, and further abiding the judgment of this court, and in caſe the claimant ſhall refuſe ſo doing, that the ſaid ſchooner and her lading, be delivered to the ſaid libellants, or to their agent or agents, he or they entering in this court, the like ſtipulation.

JOHN GREEN, *Judge.*

Promulgated in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, this 25th day of April, 1795.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Yeſterday afternoon 24 braſs cannon, lately from the foundery at Springfield, were paraded on the Battery for the purpoſe of being proved—On their being diſcharged, 13 unfortunately burſt. Tho' a great number of ſpectators were preſent, none, as we have learned, received any injury, which is a miracle—for the pieces of metal flew in every direction, ſeveral of them falling through the roofs of houſes in various parts of the city.—It is evident from the appearance of the metal of which theſe pieces are compoſed, that it is illy calculated to withſtand the force of even a feint charge of powder, it being apparently very much adulterated with a brittle and porous ſubſtance, ſomewhat like pig-iron. Many cenſures are uttered againſt the founder—but whether juſtly or not, we ſhall not pretend to ſay, as the circumſtance of itſelf is ſufficiently important to induce an inveſtigation, and which, no doubt, will be laid before the public by thoſe who are concerned in providing for the arſenal.

Capt. Kim, in the ſloop Betſey 26 days from Port au Prince, informs, that on Monday, the 13th April, the French opened a fort on the Engliſh Fort, 2 miles below Port au Prince. The French fort was on an eminence, 300 feet above the Engliſh, and about 600 yards diſtant. A heavy cannonade was kept up for nearly 24 hours. On the ſame evening, an Engliſh 74 and a frigate were diſpatched for Leogane, and on the 14th a heavy firing was heard at that place. On the 15th the 74 returned and kept up a heavy fire on the French camp—At day light on the 15th the French attacked the back part of Port au Prince, when they were met by the Engliſh troops and militia: and a ſharp fire of muſquetry ſucceeded for about one hour and 10 minutes and then ceaſed. On the 16th a flat bottomed boat with a braſs 24 pounder, proceeded down the coaſt, and kept a heavy firing on the French camp, on the low lands, 6 miles from Port au Prince.

Capt. Kim does not know the number of killed or wounded, or how far the actions, were deciſive on either ſide.

On the 20th of April, off the Platform, paſſed through a fleet of 12 ſhips, bound up the Bite, bore away under the ſtern of a 64 gun ſhip, which did not hail him or ſhow any colours. The fleet appeared to be all merchantmen, except the 64, one or two frigates and a 20 gun ſhip.

The report of the loſs of French ſhips—another of the loſs of Spaniſh ſhips in the Mediterranean, is not correct—ſome Spaniſh ſhips were diſmaſted in a gale, which gave riſe to the foregoing reports.

It is a fact, that an Engliſh tranſport, with a troop of horſe on board, was ſhipwrecked on the Coaſt of Spain, not far from Cadiz; the horſes loſt, but the men ſaved.

According to letters from the capital of Auſtria, the emperor applied to the pope, entreating the holy father to open in his favour the treaſures of the church. The pope, always jealous to ſupport powerfully the cauſe of the true believers, granted moſt graciouſly, for his contingent, a jubilee and ſolemn prayers all over the holy Roman empire, in order to obtain from the god Sabooth, who is known to be the god of war, the benediction of heaven over the Pruſſian and Auſtrian cavalry, infantry and artillery.

The reſult of the reviews of the imperial troops now employed on the borders of the Rhine, has been tranſmitted to the council of war reſiding at Vienna. They amont, on the liſts, to 180,000 effective men.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Copy of a letter to Meſſrs. JAMES and CLIBBORN, Merchants in this city, which they have been requeſted to publiſh in the American Gazettes.

Oporto, 5th March, 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

It is to our mutual friends, Meſſrs. Wm. J. F. & J. Dubois, of London, to whom we owe the honour of your acquaintance, and at his requeſt we take the opportuuity to offer to you our ſervices in the buſineſs line, with the current prices of American productionsin this market, which we flatter ourſelves may induce you to do us ſome conſignments, particularly of Indian corn and wheat.

By this way you may be furniſhed with Oporto wines at very moderate prices, and to open with our houſe a reciprocal trade.

We repreſent in this kingdom a reſpectable Inſurance Company, with a ſtock of £500,000 ſterling, by which means we do here the inſurances at the ſame terms as in England. Pleaſe to take note of, and to ſubſcribe it in your public papers at our charge, for general government of your place.

If any of your friends are inclined to do ſome ſpeculations in our place, we beg you by the reference of our aforeſaid friends of London, to recommend our houſe to them, being ſured that no one can ſerve better.

We remain very ſincerely,

Your moſt humble obedient ſervants,

JOHN LOPEZ FERREZ & SON, & COREA.

The following extract is taken from the log-book of the brig Swallow, Capt. Churnſide, 13 days from the Havannah:

"On his paſſage from New-Orleans to Philadelphia, lat. 23, 6, north, on the 21ſt March, he was boarded by two Spaniſh privateers, viz. the St. Antonio and the Fitche, by whom he was ſent to the Havannah.

"On his voyage from that port to Philadelphia, April 27th, at 7, A. M. he ſaw the Florida ſhore, bearing W. S. W. diſtance 5 or 6 leagues, at 9, A. M. diſcovered a ſail, which afterwards proved to be a raft, made by the crew of the brig Noah's Ark, Capt. Jacock, which was loſt the night before on the Martyr's reef. On diſcovering the raft, Captain Churnſide made all ſail, and came up with them at noon, lat. 26, 17, long. 80, W. when he took the people on board, viz. ſixteen in number—One boy had been drowned."

Monday evening arrived in diſtreſs, the brig Maria, Captain Hurton, from Waſhington, North-Carolina, bound to Liverpool: ſhe ſprung a leak about ſix days ago, which proved of ſo dangerous a nature, as to keep the pump conſtantly going.

On the 30th of April arrived at Bermuda in a ſloop from Norfolk, Captain Smith, who, with his crew were taken up at ſea intheir boat. They belonged to the brig Sally and Polly, of Savannah, and foundered ſoon after leaving that place, bound to Bremen; ſhe was laden with coffee and rice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS STALKER, late of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

THOMAS STALKER,
ISAAC COATES,
WM. WOODWARD, } *Executors.*

Fifth Month 14, 1795. ¶

WHEREAS, on or about the 19th of April laſt, a certain HENRY STONEMAN, of the county of Bucks, obtained a Note of Hand of the ſubſcriber for £18, payable in ſix months after the date thereof, which Note was given *for value*, as ſtated in the ſame, that was never received. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled. I think it neceſſary to ſtate to the Public, that the ſaid Stoneman injured the ſubſcriber under the maſk of pretended friendſhip and candour.

THOMAS MEMMINGER.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, May 14, 1795. ¶

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Salem, on Saturday evening laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named *Nathan Long*, about 18 years of age, has black hair, which he commonly wears tied; had on and took with him, one fur and one felt hat, a jean coat, lapelled, and one light coating coattee, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, one pair blue cloth and two pair nankeen trowſers, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB HUFTY.

Salem, New-Jerſey, May 7, 1795. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſtray CATTLE, the one a rediſh coloured Cow, about ſix years old, the other a Black BULL, about three years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, on or before the firſt of November next, otherwiſe they will be expoſed to public Sale, to defray the charges thereof, by me,

ELLIS PASSMORE.

November 1, 1794. *

WAS taken up, on the 3d inſtant, near the ten mile ſtone, on Cheſnut-Hill, and advertiſed in the neighbourhood next day, a red ſpotted COW, with a white face, and white ſtreak along her back, her right ear cropt, and her left ſlit, appears to be about ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHRISTIAN DULL.

May 13, 1795. *

TAKEN up, on the 23d inſtant, a light Bay MARE, branded I. D. two white feet, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod all round, appears to be very old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS NOBLIT.

Ridley, Delaware county, April 25, 1795. *

THE
YOUNG MILLWRIGHT
AND
MILLER's GUIDE,

By Oliver Evans, aſſiſted by Thomas Ellicott, an able and experienced Millwright,

IS publiſhed, ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, and to be ſold by the Author, alſo by Robert Campbell and Matthew Carey, in Philadelphia; Samuel Campbell, New-York; James Wilſon, Wilmington; and John Hagerty, Baltimore.

—CONTAINING—

1. A conciſe ſyſtem of mechanics and hydraulics, founding (on experiment) a new ſyſtem of theory of the motion of water-mills, which agree with real practice.
2. Rules for calculating their power and true proportions.
3. Tables of the true motions and proportions of their wheels, the diameter of the ſtones, and ſize of canals for conveying the water, to ſuit the fall and power of any ſeat, from 1 to 36 feet deſcent.
4. Directions for conſtructing their ſeveral parts, and for building and uſing the author's patented improvements, which leſſens the labour and expence of attending flour mills fully one half.
5. The art of manufacturing flour explained in all its parts, according to the moſt improved proceſs.
6. Directions for building mill-dams and mill-walls.
7. Do. for conſtructing and proportioning ſaw-mills.
8. Many curious experiments concerning wind-mills.
9. Rules for diſcovering new improvements, exemplified in improving the arts of threſhing and cleaning grain, hulling and cleaning rice, diſtillation, ſaving fuel in warming rooms, curing ſmoaky chimneys, preventing ſhips from ſinking, preſerving fruits, &c.

This work has extended 509 pages, including 26 expenſive plates, inſtead of 350 pages and 20 plates, i. e. 159 pages and 6 plates, farther than propoſed in the terms of ſubſcription, which has raiſed its value, and enhanced the price 50 cents; therefore two dollars and the additional 50 cents will be received from thoſe ſubſcribers who chooſe to pay it. Thoſe who have not received their books are at liberty to take what part of their ſubſcription they pleaſe ---The terms of ſubſcription was raiſed to 3 dollars, and thoſe whoſe names are included in the firſt liſt have paid that price---at which the remaining copies will be ſold, deducting as uſual to bookſellers. Books will be kept till the firſt of October next for ſubſcribers.

The Author keeps alſo for ſale, at No. 215 north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a good aſſortment of imported and American manfactures

BOLTING CLOTHS,

and warrants them good.

N. B. If any one news printer in each ſtate will give the above a place a few times, they will probably oblige many, as the book is wanted in all parts, and the ſubſcribers extend over great part of the United States.

To be LETT,

And may be entered on immedately,

A Convenient HOUSE, in good repair, about five miles from Philadelphia, on Haverford road, in a healthy ſituation, for the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer term, and may accommodate a family from the city or country. For terms apply, adjoining the premiſes, to JOHN LEECH, ſenior. §

Philadelphia, Harriſburg and Carliſle Mail Stage,

STARTS every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'lock, from the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, inn-keeper, late Mr. Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg, and arrives at Carliſle on Saturday morning following at Mr. Thomas Foſter's, inn-keeper; and ſtarts from thence on Monday morning at four o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſday in the afternoon.

The Reading Stage

Starts from the houſe of M. Michael Woods, inn-keeper, every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday morning, and ſtarts from ſaid Alexander Moore's on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives again at Reading on Saturday morning weekly and every week. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid, by

The Public's humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, May 4, 1795.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL,
} Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795. § 8 w.

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,

No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.

May 4, 1705. tf.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of Land, about 60 whereof are cleared, the reſt woodland, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Delaware, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, about ſix miles from Newtown; the ſaid land lies level, and extends in a ſtraight line near a mile upon the great road that leads from Trenton to Coryell's Ferry, the other ſide fronts the ſame diſtance on the river. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen almoſt new, a frame barn, two young bearing orchards, a quantity of meadow, and very rich low lands; alſo a fiſhery, and a very good landing for boats and rafts, and would be a ſuitable ſtand for either a ſtore, tavern or ferry. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JONAS INGHAM.

May 2d, 1795 §

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 4th inſtant, A ſmall Brindle COW, with a white face, and both of her ears cropped; ſhe gives a little milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

April 28, 1795. §

WAS committed to the goal of Cheſter county, ſome time ago, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Sam. Roach, ackuowledges to be a ſlave to Benjamin Duncan, of Dauphin county, near Harriſburgh. His Maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

April 30, 1795. †

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Cheſter county, did obtain from the ſubſcriber two judgment notes, the one payable ſometime the enſuing month, the other the ſubſequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of ſaid notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the ſaid Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be veſted in the ſubſcriber, conſequently will not be paid by him, unleſs the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

BARK.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of the Bark brought to Philadelphia theſe two laſt ſeaſons having been damaged, has been found inadequate to the demand. The Tanners of Philadelphia, as encouragement to Farmers, offer for *Spaniſh* and *Cheſnut*, NINE DOLLARS, and for *White* and *Black Oak* Bark, SIX DOLLARS the cord, if delivered in good order before the firſt day of July; and if damaged, before or after that period, a price in proportion.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of William B. Hockley, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to Samuel M. Fox, No. 144, Cheſnut-ſtreet, the accounting Adminiſtrator.

JOHN WILCOCKS,
GEORGE FOX,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS,
SAMUEL M. FOX.
} Adminiſtrat.

April 6th, 1795.

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One ſent of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 39lbs. at 4/ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.

Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL SEAT for a ſlitting mill, and two hundred and fifty acres of limeſtone wood land, lying on the Walnkill river, in the county of Suſſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, thirty-ſix miles from Acquackenack landing on Newark river, and about 44 miles from New Windſor on the North river. There are on the premiſes capital ſeats for a ſlitting mill, a merchant mill, and a ſaw mill; being on a large and never-failing ſtream of water, with fifty feet fall, little expence will be required in making a ſhort dam. The premiſes are ſituated within two miles of Franklin furnace, and there are ten forges within the diſtance of ſeven miles, whence a conſtant ſupply of bar iron may be had, either to purchaſe, or work on the ſhares. For terms apply to W. H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Franklin furnace, near Suſſex Court-houſe. SAMUEL SHARP.

April 20th, 1795. *

Seventy Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſheriff of Cumberland county, on or about the 11th day of March, 1794, a certain JONATHAN MORE, by trade a weaver, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 35 years of age, hair very thin and brown, grey eyes, black beard, his cloaths unknown; he is ſuſpected to be ſomewhere in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up ſaid MORE, and delivers him to the Gaoler of ſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if confined in any gaol in the United States.

REUBEN BURGIN, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, April 20, 1795. ¶

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-ſtreet. tf

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The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

NOTICE.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *William Garriſon*, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, by the firſt day of July next; and all who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to JEREDIAH DUBOIS, accounting adminiſtrator, by the above time.

JOSHUA GARRISON,
JEREDIAH DUBOIS,
} Adminiſtrators.

Pittſgrove, April 21, 1795. ‖

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, ſale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the townſhip of Horſham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the ſaid *David Parry* is ſince deceaſed, and no diviſion made: Theſe are therefore to requeſt all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of *David Parry*, on or before the firſt day of the Sixth Month next, when a diviſion of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER,
} Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795. *

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, and JOHN SPARKS, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his ſon, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforeſaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squoncom, in the townſhip of Deptford, and county aforeſaid, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or leſs, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in ſaid county, deceaſed, purchaſed of Samuel Clement, deceaſed, and ſaid Samuel Coles, in his laſt will, gave the ſame to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the ſaid David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their ſeveral heirs, as tenants in common, for the uſe of their ſeveral (or five) plantations, and not otherwiſe; two of which largeſt plantations he gave to his ſaid daughter Martha, which is now the property of the ſaid David Davis, and Samuel his ſaid ſon, who deſires a diviſion may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the ſaid will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Glouceſter, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or ſhares as the ſame was originally held, agreeably to the ſaid will, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of *John Anderſon*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the firſt day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid Cedar Swamp and Premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in com-"mon," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN SPARKS,
} Eſquires.

¶6w

TO FARMERS.

To be Sold or Rented,

A New PATENT MACHINE for breaking hemp and flax, moved by one man. Any Farmer who cultivates hemp and flax, by poſſeſſing this machine, may have the advantage of breaking thoſe productions of his own growth, and all his neighbours, ſo as to benefit them, and leave a handſome profit to himſelf. One of theſe Machines will break 500 weight of hemp per day. For terms apply at No. 3, Lætitia-court, near the Jerſey market; where licenſes will be granted to ſuch perſons as are deſirous to ereſt ſaid Hemp-Breaks.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1795. *

BARK Wanted.

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach and Birch. A generous price will be given, for all brought to market, in good order, the enſuing ſeaſon, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The ſooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 12th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, an Apprentice LAD, named MATTHEW BARNHILL, between 18 and 19 years of age, better than 5 feet high, remarkably thick ſet, fair hair, tied, very coarſe featured, with large noſe and eye-brows, has a ſcar on the right cheek down to the chin, his left great toe apt to be ſore with the nail, his beard appears as if he might be more than 30 years of age, has very hairy legs: Had on, when he went away, a high crown caſtor hat, broadcloth mixt coloured coattee, very much worn, with plated ſugar-loaf buttons, ſpotted velveret veſt, new cut and ribbed velvet breeches, with ſugar-loaf buttons, and ſilver knee-buckles, grey yarn ſtockings which have been ſoaled, half worn neats leather ſhoes, with double chaped plated buckles, and a fine homeſpun linen ſhirt; he had two neckcloths, one white, the other black, is a ſhoemaker by trade, has 2 years and 7 months to ſerve; he may loiter about, and try to get work, as he had not much money. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Pittſburgh, as his mother lives there with her ſon-in-law, —— Finnemore. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home to his maſter, paid by

HENRY TIMANUS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour, conceal, or carry off ſaid Apprentice at their peril.

April 16, 1795. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3384.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1795.

☞ *For the* Gentleman Farmer.

Juſt Publiſhed,

For Sale by H. and P. RICE, No. 50, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Price 6ſ6½,

A TREATISE ON CATTLE:

Showing the moſt approved method of breeding, rearing, and fitting for uſe,

ASSES, MULES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, AND SWINE.

With directions for the proper treatment of them in their ſeveral diſorders. To which is added, a Diſſertation on their Contagious Diſeaſes.

By JOHN MILLS, Eſquire,

Fellow of the Royal Society, London, Honorary Member of the Dublin Society, of the Societies of Agriculture at Paris and Rouen, of the Economical Society of Berne, and of the Palatine Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

Contents of the above Work.

ASSES, of greater eſtimation than commonly held in—how to heal their diſeaſes—at what age capable of generating—how to know their age—how taught to amble—high value ſet upon fine Aſſes in Spain and Auvergne, &c. &c.

MULES—How bred—their qualities and uſes—which ſorts reputed beſt—how fed and managed.

HORNED CATTLE—Of the general properties and uſes of horned cattle—of the choice of cattle and fitting them for tillage—of feeding, fattening and tending them—of their propagation, care of the cow whilſt pregnant, and management of the calf till fit for ſlaughter or for work—of the diſeaſes of horned cattle.

SHEEP—Of the qualities and different kinds of ſheep—of their management, propagation, diſeaſes of the head and throat, coughs and ſhortneſs of breath, of the belly, liver, dropſy and cutaneous diſeaſes, &c. &c.

SWINE—Of the character, properties, and uſes of ſwine—of feeding and fattening—propagation and diſeaſes.

Contagious Diſeaſes of Cattle.

Of the cauſes of contagious diſeaſes—of the cure of their contagious diſeaſes—additional obſervations on the diſeaſes of cattle and on their cures, by the Society of Agriculture at Paris—on the ſymptoms and cure of the late contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle in Great-Britain, by *Peter Layard*, of Huntington, M. D. and F. R. S.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

WAS taken up, on the 3d inſtant, near the ten mile ſtone, on Cheſnut-Hill, and advertiſed in the neighbourhood next day, a red ſpotted COW, with a white face, and white ſtreak along her back, her right ear cropt, and her left ſlit, appears to be about ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHRISTIAN DULL.

May 13, 1795. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS STALKER, late of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

THOMAS STALKER,
ISAAC COATES,
WM. WOODWARD, } *Executors.*

Fifth Month 14, 1795. ¶

WHEREAS, on or about the 19th of April laſt, a certain HENRY STONEMAN, of the county of Bucks, obtained a Note of Hand of the ſubſcriber for £18, payable in ſix months after the date thereof, which Note was given *for value*, as ſtated in the ſame, that was never received. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on the ſaid Note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, unleſs compelled. I think it neceſſary to ſtate to the Public, that the ſaid Stoneman injured the ſubſcriber under the maſk of pretended friendſhip and candour.

THOMAS MEMMINGER.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, May 14, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Salem, on Saturday evening laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named *Nathan Long*, about 18 years of age, has black hair, which he commonly wears tied; had on and took with him, one fur and one felt hat, a jean coat, lapelled, and one light coating coattee, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, one pair blue cloth and two pair nankeen trowſers, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB HUFTY.

Salem, New-Jerſey, May 7, 1795. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſtray CATTLE, the one a rediſh coloured Cow, about ſix years old, the other a Black BULL, about three years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, on or before the firſt of November next, otherwiſe they will be expoſed to public Sale, to defray the charges thereof, by me,

ELLIS PASSMORE.

November 1, 1794. *

TAKEN up, on the 23d inſtant, a light Bay MARE, branded I. D. two white feet, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod all round, appears to be very old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS NOBLIT.

Ridley, Delaware county, April 25, 1795. *

NOTICE.

THE Paper-making Buſineſs is no longer carried on under the name of GEORGE WERNER, but, as formerly, by THOMAS DAVIS, and JACOB ANGNIS.

Cheſter county, May 1, 1795. *

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Dr. CHARLES BENSELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that they may be adjuſted; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate by bonds, notes, or book debts, are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts to ENGLE BENSELL, the accounting adminiſtrator.

SARAH BENSELL,
SALLY BENSELL,
CHARLES BENSELL,
GEORGE BENSELL,
ENGLE BENSELL, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1795, §8w.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

March 20.

Boiſſy d'Anglas delivered a very eloquent ſpeech, in favour of reſtoring to the families of thoſe condemned unjuſtly under the reign of Robeſpierre their confiſcated property. We regret that time and room do not permit us to attempt a tranſlation of it; we ſhall however give ſome extracts, which may enable our readers to form ſome idea of it, and of the merits of the queſtion.

"We have all acknowledged, that the revolutionary tribunal was a tribunal of blood; we have all acknowledged that its deciſions were ſo many murders cloathed in a judicial form; we have all acknowledged that its bloody decrees, the opprobrium of the French nation, the ſhame of the 18th century, required to be juſtly and ſignally avenged, and, as far as in our power, repaired. We purſue the monſters who dictated them, the villains who pronounced them, and we ſend them to the ſcaffold.

"We all know that the confiſcations which have followed thoſe attrocious deciſions, are ſo many thefts, thefts which have plunged in miſery one hundred thouſand innocent families. The cries of theſe diſtreſſed families continually aſſail our ears; their mourning diſtreſſes our ſight; their tears melt us to pity. Virtuous and energetic writers recall to the minds of thoſe unfortunate families their miſeries, their rights and their duties; ſeveral of our colleagues buſy themſelves in their behalf, and ſpeak to us in their favour; and we have not yet repaired ſo much injuſtice! and we content ourſelves with referring the ſubject to committees, with adjournments of the diſcuſſion, and in giving room for hopes of a partial reparation!

"Citizens, does the atmoſphere, infected by our tyrants, ſtill envelope us? Until when will it paralize our efforts? How long ſhall our hands which cruſh the villains appear the accomplices of their thefts? How long ſhall we purſue this ſlow and gradual progreſs from crime to virtue? Let us traverſe in a moment this diſgraceful interval."

He next combated the opinion that the property of theſe condemned perſons was neceſſary to the Republic. Two thirds of it muſt go to liquidate the demands of widows, children, ſervants, &c. and the total amount of their value is not more than between three and four hundred millions. After anſwering thoſe, who ſay, that the revolution muſt not retrograde; that the Convention muſt not look back on the paſt, except as a warning for the future, by contending that this doctrine would perpetuate the oppreſſions committed by any tyranny; he expreſſed himſelf as follows on the ſubject of the aſſignats, which, it was ſaid, the reſtitution propoſed would tend to depreciate.

Your aſſignats form a currency guaranteed by your good faith. They reſt upon your honour and credit, as the Repreſentatives of a nation, more than on any other baſis. Their value depends on the ſtability of your laws and the purity of your principles. By offering to your creditors a mortgage on property which you have not a right to, you leſſen the effect of the inconteſtible guarantees, ariſing from the other national property which is more than ſufficient.

"Good faith, that is the baſis of your credit. If we ſteal the property of private citizens, what right have we to expect that our circulating medium will command general confidence? What will warrant the fulfilment of our promiſes? Who will give credit to our engagements? What man will confide in the good faith of a government which is not juſt, which will prefer money to honour? What Frenchman will not endeavour to place his funds in hands more pure? What foreigner will buy thoſe lands which are the real guarantee of our aſſignats, when he will learn that his family will loſe its property if he ſhould fall the victim of a tyrant, though the whole nation ſhould afterwards lament his death and puniſh his murderer."

At the concluſion of his ſpeech he propoſed the following decree:

Art. 1. That all deciſions by revolutionary tribunals, from 22d Prairial, be declared null, as well as the confiſcations which were the conſequences of them.

2. That the committee be directed to preſent within one decade, a project of decree to annul the effect of the deciſions of revolutionary tribunals, againſt the accuſed of conſpiracies, ſaid to have been plotted in priſons, and againſt thoſe accuſed of crimes not conſidered as ſuch, agreeably to ſubſequent amneſties.

3. That the committee of legiſlation be directed to preſent a manner of reviſing all other judicial deciſions by revolutionary tribunals, prior to the 22d Prairial.

4. That the Convention decrees from this moment, that the ſales of real and perſonal property of perſons condemned by the revolutionary tribunals, from their firſt eſtabliſhment, are ſuſpended.

5. That as the ſales already made cannot be annulled, the committee of the legiſlation ſhall be directed beſides, to preſent within the afore-mentioned period of one decade, a manner of indemnification to the heirs of ſuch condemned perſons, the condemnation of whom is revoked, by an equivalent for the property which may already have been ſold.

Boiſſy d'Anglas's ſpeech and project of decree were much applauded.

Leſag d'Eure and Loir next roſe. He ſupported the decree propoſed, with much eloquence. In his ſpeech he took nearly the ſame field as the former ſpeaker, painting in ſtrong colours the tyranny of the late revolutionary tribunals. He concluded in the following ſtriking manner.

"Repreſentatives, one word more. When at the birth of the revolution, caſting my eyes upon an aſſignat I read: Mortgaged upon the national domains, I would ſay to myſelf: corrupting royalty; hypocritical prieſthood; inſolent nobility are then aboliſhed for ever in France, for their ſpoils are divided and ſcattered in the hands of all the citizens. But now when I read the ſame ſentence on our paper money, I cannot ſuppreſs a ſentiment of grief. This paper, ſay I to myſelf, repreſents perhaps the ſhirt of a poor unfortunate individual put to death for having afforded an aſylum to a perſecuted perſon; (Applauſe) or the little corner of land, the fruit of induſtry of ſome individual ſacrificed to the private reſentment of ſome other; their families now without a home, without reſource! and I the poſſeſſor of the currency repreſenting their property. Legiſlators take away the occaſion of ſuch reflections from the man of ſenſibility; no longer ſuffer that the national property be compoſed of the fortunes of thoſe whom the laſt tyrant had condemned to never ceaſing tears, it is the leaſt reparation we can make them."

Leſage then propoſed ſome little deviation from Boiſſy d'Anglas' propoſition.

Coren Fultier mentioned an inſtance of the wanton cruelty of the late revolutionary tribunals, in ſupport of the decree propoſed.

"Citizen Paumier and his wife were arreſted as ſuſpected, and carried before the Revolutionary tribunal. When they appeared before the aſſaſſins of that tribunal, there was found no act of accuſation againſt them. They did not eſcape for this, but their names were put down in the act of accuſation of another, laying heretofore to their charge crimes which it was impoſſible they ſhould have committed. They were upon this condemned. The wife, however, upon a plea of pregnancy, was reſpited, and the ninth Thermidor ſaved her. The huſband was executed; but ought not the decree which condemned him alſo to be recalled, and his property reſtored to his heirs."

Fouſſedoire. "If we return to the heirs of perſons condemned the property of their relations, I think we are alſo in

equity bound to return all revolutionary taxes."

Several voices.—" Yes Yes."

Albitte maintained that even if thoſe condemned were guilty, it was no reaſon for depriving their heirs of their property. He moved that the project of decree, which he conſidered too important for a precipitate deciſion, ſhould be referred to the committee of legiſlation.

Several voices.— " Yes yes, let it be committe!."

Duhem, Charles, Ruamps and ſome others. " No, we do not want it referred. The previous queſtion."

Charlier is for the commitment.

Bentabolle declared himſelf in favour of the referrence; but on this principle, that among the deciſions of the revolutionary tribunals many muſt have been unjuſt, and not on the ground, that the property of thoſe juſtly condemned ſhould not be confiſcated. He conceived, on the contrary, that it was juſt to defray the expences of the war with the property of conſpirators.

Charlier—" The queſtion is not who ſhall pay the expences of the war; the queſtion is to do an act of juſtice." (Warm Applauſe.)

Several voices—" The commitment."

Legendre of Paris—" We muſt fix the public opinion on this queſtion; we muſt not permit the convention to be accuſed of crimes which belonged only to a villainous adminiſtration. (Reiterated applauſes.)

" Though I have long felt the juſtice of the meaſures now propoſed, I ſhould have found ſome difficulty in meeting them; the intereſt of the republic would have checked me. [Thus Legendre conceives the intereſt of the republic may claſh with the dictates of juſtice, Oh the cloven foot.] Yes, we muſt reſtore the fortunes to the relations of thoſe from whom it was wreſted with life; but the intereſt of the country muſt not be neglected. By having it always in view let us prove to the people of Europe, that it is not true, as their governments have endeavoured to have it believed, that the convention has murdered citizens for the ſake of their fortunes. This crime does not belong to the convention; thoſe who were the authors of ſuch atrocities had cauſed half of the national aſſembly to ſeek ſafety in flight, and held the remainder uuder the fatal axe.

" You do not know yet, citizens, and you muſt be told it, that before the fatal 31ſt of May, fifty of your colleagues had ſlept in the Elyean fields [a public garden in Paris] becauſe they could not have gone home. I could have wiſhed, that when they went to arreſt one of thoſe repreſentatives, he ſhould have conducted himſelf boldly, ſo as to open the eyes of the people, that he ſhould have killed the man who dared attempt to deprive him of liberty; ſuch an act of courage had ſpared us many misfortunes."

After ſome farther obſervations, Legendre concluded by expreſſing his wiſh that the queſtion ſhould be diſcuſſed fully and without paſſion, and the buſineſs then referred, to committees who would be better able to conciliate public with private intereſt.

Vernier aſſured the convention, that the reſtitution propoſed being made, the reſources of the republic would remain quite amply for all neceſſary expences.

Real, hoped that the convention, if they decreed the ſuſpenſion of the ſale of the property of perſons condemned, would at the ſame time decree the validity of the ſales hitherto made :—indemnification, however, to be made to the heirs of thoſe unjuſtly condemned.

He gave a view of the emigrant property confiſcated; it amounted in real property to the ſum of about 12 milliards, without including the property of perſons condemned. This calculation was founded on the late revenue derived from them. To this ſum was to be added at leaſt 3 milliards for the value of national foreſts, the property of hoſpitals, colleges, &c. forming a capital of 15 milliards, a ſum which was undoubtedly ſufficient for the public exigencies.

Real was was in favor of referring the projected decree.

Bourdon de l'Oiſe—" I have ſaid that the property of real conſpirators ought in my opinion to be confiſcated, towards defraying the expences of the revolution. I think this principle a ſound one, and it is well to hold it up, that it be not imagined, that the decrees confiſcating the property of the emigrants, will be repealed. I will add, that whenever the forms preſcribed by the laws relative to judicial proceedings, (I do not however mean the atrocious forms eſtabliſhed by the law of the 22d Prairial) are fulfilled, it is not right to attempt an examination of the deciſions made under them."

Duhem—" I riſe not to oppoſe the commitment, but to propoſe an amendment that I believe well calculated to prevent the effuſion of the blood of Frenchmen. It is certain that the butchering of many citizens is the order of the day in many towns; it is a fact, that at Lyons, Nimes, Toulon, Conlommiers, citizens have been aſſaſſinated, becauſe they were of the party called terroriſts. It is certain, that by the propoſition made to you the property is to be reſtored to the children of the royaliſts of Toulon, who had outlawed the convention, for they have been judged by a revolutionary tribunal; and tho' it is now ſaid, that the Mountain delivered Toulon to the Engliſh, it is well known that the Mountain, who voted the death of the tyrant, did not give up Toulon. (Some women on the left applaud) I will not ſpeak of the emigrants who daily return under various pretexts."

Several voices—" Thou art their accomplice, ſince thou doſt not denounce them."

Duhem—" I repeat, that which cauſed me to be ſent to the Abby three months ago, and the committee of general ſafety which protects Freron's pretty fellows. (The applauſe of ſome women prevent Duhem from proceeding) I propoſe as an amendment, that the citizens who truſted in your laws have purchaſed the property of perſons condemned, may retract their bargain, in order to eſcape the dagger of the ariſtocrats,"

Taſſken, after reprobating the means uſed by ſome to create diſturbances in the boſom of the convention, moved, that the principle of returning the property to the heirs of thoſe unjuſtly condemned, ſhould be decreed immediately, and that the committee ſhould preſent the mode of carrying the principle into execution, by reviſing the deciſions; by which the convention, he ſaid, would ſhew that they wiſh not to protect thoſe who oppoſed the eſtabliſhment of liberty in '89 and '92, no more than thoſe who wiſh now to re-eſtabliſh the throne of Robeſpierre, and bring back the reign of terror.

The convention decreed the ſuſpenſion of the ſale of the property of thoſe condemned, which has not already been ſold, the confirmation of ſales already made, and referred the remainder of the decree to the committee of legiſlation.

Duhem—" A queſtion on my amendment."

Several voices—" The order of the day."

The order of the day was decreed.

Duhem—" You aſſaſſinate your country; you decree the counter-revolution."

Milbaud—" I propoſe that the convention ſhould decree that the property of thoſe condemned juſtly, ſhall be reſtored to their children, if it is proved, that theſe have not ceaſed carrying arms in defence of their country,"

Upon the motion of Cambon this propoſition was referred to the committee.

Delecloy—You have made the report of the commiſſion of 21 the order of the day for duodi [March 22.] Your committee of general ſecurity has directed me to propoſe to you to decree that your ſitting, as well as all thoſe to be ſpent on that buſineſs, ſhould open at nine o'clock. The committee will take the neceſſary meaſures that the three arreſted repreſentatives ſhall attend agreeably to your diciſion. Decreed.

It was alſo decreed, that no petitions ſhall be received on the day to be devoted to that diſcuſſion.

Delecloy—" Duhem has juſt now ſaid, that the committee was ſenſible of the neceſſity of repreſſing what he calls Freron's pretty fellows. The committee has directed me to ſay, that they know of no ſuch perſons. (Applauſe.) The committee inceſſantly watches royaliſts, and repreſſes daily the murderers and Jacobins who have not loſt all hope. Daily the committee baffle their infamous projects and manœuvres, and applaud the zeal of thoſe good citizens who ſecond the vigilance which the public good commands." (Applauſe.)

ROME, February 18.

The ſcarcity and high price of proviſions have already cauſed popular diſturbances in ſeveral towns of Italy, eſpecially at Viceaſa, when more than twenty men loſt their lives. But they have taken place here in a much more alarming manner.

The conſideration of the ſcourges which have for theſe three years paſt plagued mankind, and the holy church, moved our government to prohibit balls and maſquerades; and, as the nobility, in ſpite of the law, gave way to their uſual pleaſures, it was the occaſion of a tremendous riot.

On Shrove Tueſday, the tranſvevans (people who live on the other ſide of the Tiber) began to attack and run acroſs the ſtreets, with bravadoes, and huzzas; no bad conſequences took place, owing to the ſtrong patroles ſtationed in every part of the city.

On the next Monday, they came in greater numbers, maſqued and dancing, with the ſound of muſical inſtruments; the watch attempted to diſperſe them—they reſiſted, and many were put under arreſt.

But yeſterday (Shrove Tueſday) they came again, armed with ſtones, ſticks, and knives; aſſaulted the watch houſe, and patroles (who fled after having two men killed) they were prohibited to fire, fearing it would increaſe the riot and confuſion. The mob being ſo free, they crowded about the ſeveral palaces with fire brands to burn, and faſcines to overgo them. They were hardly prevented to it, by the entreaties, and large diſtribution of money: they went afterwards to the inns, exacted contributions from ſeveral ſtrangers, filled themſelves with wine and victuals without paying, and finally plundered and deſtroyed many houſes. The government ſeems to be frightened, and it is ſuſpected that among the people, many are paid to excite a revolution—Amidſt the greateſt confuſion, a great number of inhabitants are ready to deſert the town; but, it is hoped that the diſturbances will have their end with the carnaval.

FRANKFORT, March 6.

Nothing material has happened before Mentz. The French have drawn back their out poſts ſome days ago. It is reported that the Pruſſian army will conſiſt of 60,000 men, the third part of which is cavalry, it is formed in Weſtphalia, and will act offenſively.

NEUFCHATEL, Feb. 24.

The high price of proviſions has cauſed the French emigrants to be expelled from hence; among 1200 French prieſts, the greateſt part repaired to their reſpective departments, and we learn that they have been received as brothers.

French Expedition againſt Corſica.

One of the Paris Papers, laſt received, ſpeaks in the following terms of this intended expedition.

" It appears that the troubles of Marſeilles have in part occaſioned the delay of the embarkation which was to have taken place at Toulon, of 25,000 men, under the orders of Gen. La Harpe, and deſtined to act againſt the Iſland of Corſica.

" But other obſtacles have alſo retarded this grand expedition. The ſevere weather which has lately deſolated the Mediterranean, and the ſickneſs which has prevailed in the army of Italy, who, whilſt our fleet attacked the Iſland of Corſica, were to have made a diverſion in Auſtrian Lombardy, have alſo contributed to this delay.

" A fourth cauſe is alſo mentioned, as ariſing from the repreſentations made by the government of Genoa, of the long ſtay of our troops in their territory—of the danger of contagion from the diſorders prevailing in our army—of our continuing to occupy the fort of Vado—of the ill treatment which ſeveral Genoeſe ſubjects had experienced—and finally, of the intrigues of the Ex-Miniſter Tilly.

" Our Government had offered every ſatisfaction to the peopleo f Genoa. Every thing has been reſtored which had been taken from any ſubject of that Republic. Buonakotti, the commandant at Loano has been puniſhed, for having dared, of his authority, to confiſcate the eſtate of the Marquis de Baleſtrino. The Ex-miniſter Tilly has been thrown into priſon for his unguarded conduct at Genoa. We hope, after theſe conceſſions, that the other objections will not be inſiſted upon.

" The laſt letters from Toulon ſay, that all the obſtacles being nearly overcome, the troops, and the ſquadron deſtined to eſcort them, will be put in motion without delay."

If this intimation be correct, and the writer certainly appears to be fully informed on the ſubject, this jewel of the Britiſh Crown muſt ſhortly diſappear. Other French papers, ſpeaking of Corſica, obſerve ſimply, " that it has been voted a Department of France." It appears, that if " the point of honour" did not interfere, we might ſtill retain the glory and the incumbrance of our new acquiſition!

PARIS, March 18.

Burning of Aſſignats.

On the 17th of March, at ten o'clock in the morning, there will be burnt in the court of the new local, appointed for the verification of aſſignats, the ſum of fifteen million of aſſignats withdrawn from circulation by exchanges. The above ſum, joined to the two billions ſix hundred and ten millions 683,000 livres already burnt, form a total of 2,625,083,000 livres.

Oſtend, March 11.

The commerce of this port begins to be flouriſhing. Daniſh and Swediſh ſhips bring goods of the firſt neceſſity, whilſt the objects of luxury arrive from France in order to be exchanged for other productions.

DANTZICK, February 15.

The proviſions, particularly wheat of Poland, are ſtopt for he uſe of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians.

The Pruſſian government is obliged to ſolicit the authorization of one or the other of the powers, in order to get ſome.

The tribunals eſtabliſhed by the Ruſſians for judging the Poliſh patriots will be opened on the 27th February, in caſe of neceſſity they will continue their ſittings two years, that not a ſingle patriot ſhall eſcape.

They ordered the bodies of their partizans condemned by national laws during the revolution, to be dug out; and pompous ceremonies are now preparing in the boſom of Warſaw for theſe remains raiſed out of the tomb: horrible ceremonies, at which the ſeveral corporations of tradeſmen of the capital will be forced to aſſiſt in the midſt of the Ruſſian bayonets. See here the baneful conſequences of a counter-revolution.

On a motion of Merlin de Thionville, the National Convention charged the Committee of Public Safety on the 3d March, to further by all means in their power the exchange of the four deputies delivered to the Auſtrians by the traitor Dumourier, as alſo of the deputy Drouet, who was made a priſoner of war.

The moſt celebrated among the four deputies who are kept as ſtate priſoners at Brian in Moravia, is Camus, who was alſo a member of the Conſtitutional Aſſembly, and a man of influence in the committees of the Convention. Lamarck and Quenette were of Robeſpierre's party; Bancal was a declared Briſſotine, and his captivity has probably ſaved him from ſharing the ſad fate of his good friend Carra, one of the 22 members guillotined about the beginning of November 1793.

The deputy Drouet, a man about 29 years old, and a ſon of the patriotic poſtmaſter of St. Menehould, had aſſiſted his father in arreſting Louis XVI. in his flight at Varennes. Being a ſtaunch patriot in the mountain, he was entruſted with a miſſion for the department of the North, and charged to take the moſt vigorous meaſures for ſtopping effectually the further progreſs of the confederated armies, who were already within a few miles of Cambray. During his ſtay at Maubeuge, Cobourg inveſted, unexpectedly, that fortreſs on all ſides, and Drouet wiſhing to give as ſoon as poſſible an account of the ſituation of affairs, and of his operations, to the Committee of Public Safety, put himſelf at the head of a few huſſars, determined to force a paſſage through the Auſtrian poſts; he ſucceeded in overthrowing the firſt Auſtrian troops he met with, but his horſe having ſtumbled under him in a ſecond engagement, he was overwhelmed by numbers and carried priſoner to Bruſſels. When the Republicans entered laſt ſummer the capital of Belgium, they found the iron cage, which had during ten months ſerved as a priſon for the unhappy patriot. He received daily but a ſmall portion of bread and water, and would infallibly have been ſtarved to death, had not an honeſt Sans Culotte of Bruſſels ſupplied him, at the peril of his own life, with a few neceſſaries.

The Auſtrians endeavoured to revenge upon young Drouet the death of Louis XVI. and puniſh him by unheard of tortures, for his patriotic endeavours, and for the diſintereſted zeal of his father in ſtopping the king in his flight. The majority of Drouet's family had been inhumanly butchered by the Pruſſians in the beginning of the war, during their ſtay in the vicinity of St. Menehould.

LONDON, March 1.

The following gloomy Picture of unfortunate Monarchs, is drawn by Mr. D'Iſraeli, the celebrated Author of the Curioſities of Literature.

DETHRONED MONARCHS.

FORTUNE never appears in a more extravagant humour than when ſhe reduces monarchs to become mendicants. This is no uncommon revolution in her eventful volumes. Modern hiſtory has recorded many ſuch inſtances. After having contemplated Kings raiſed into Divinities, I ſhall preſent them now depreſſed as Beggars.

In Candide, or the Optimiſt, the reader will find an admirable ſtroke of Voltaire's. Eight travellers meet in an obſcure inn, and ſome of them with not ſufficient money to pay for a ſcurvy dinner. In the courſe of converſation, they are diſcovered to be eight monarchs, in Europe, who had been deprived of their crowns.

What adds to this exquiſite ſatire, theſe eight monarchs are not of the fictitious majeſties of the poetic brain; imperial ſhadows, like thoſe that appeared to Macbeth; but living monarchs, who were wandering at that moment about the world.

Theodore, King of Corſica, is not yet forgotten by many. Smollet, in his Ferdinand Count Fathom, has given us ſome curious anecdotes, which paint very forcibly the ſingular diſtreſſes of that monarch.

Others are to be added to this liſt. In the year 1595, died at Paris, Antonio, King of Portugal. His body is interred at the Cordeliers, and his heart depoſited at the Ave Maria. Nothing on earth was capable of obliging this Prince to renounce his crown. He paſſed over to England, and came to France, where he reſided, and died in great poverty, at the age of ſixty-four years. This dethroned monarch was happy in one thing, which is indeed rare; in all his miſeries he had a ſervant, who proved a tender and faithful friend, and who only deſired to be buried at the feet of his dear maſter. This hero in loyalty, to whom the ancient Romans would have raiſed altars, was Don Diego Bothei, one of the greateſt lords of the court of Portugal, and who drew his origin from the kings of Bohemia.

Lilly, the aſtrologer, in his Life and Death of King Charles the Firſt, preſents with another inſtance of an unfortunate monarch. It is in the perſon of the old Queen Mother of France. Theſe are his words—

"In the month of Auguſt, 1641, I beheld the old Queen Mother of France departing from London, in company of Thomas Earl of Arundel. A ſad ſpectacle of mortality it was, and produced tears from mine eyes, and many other beholders, to ſee an aged, lean, decripid, poor Queen, ready for her grave, neceſſitated to depart hence, having no place of reſidence in this world left her, but where the courteſy of her hard fortune aſſigned it. She had been the only ſtately and magnificent woman of Europe; wife to the greateſt king that ever lived in France; mother unto one king, and unto two queens."

Hume ſupplies me with an anecdote of ſingular royal diſtreſs. He informs us, that the queen of England, with her ſon Charles, had a moderate penſion aſſigned her; but it was ſo ill paid, and her credit ran ſo low, that one morning, when the Cardinal de Retz waited on her, ſhe informed him that her daughter, the princeſs Henrietta, was obliged to lie a bed, for want of a fire to warm her. To ſuch a condition was reduced, in the midſt of Paris, a queen of England, and daughter of Henry IV. of France!

The daughter of James the firſt, who married the Elector Palatine, in her attempts to get her huſband crowned, was reduced to the utmoſt beggary, and wandered frequently in diſguiſe as a mere vagrant.

A ſtrange anecdote is related of Charles VII. of France. Our Henry V. had drunk his kingdom into the town of Bourges. It is ſaid, that having told a ſhoemaker, after he had juſt tried a pair of boots, that he had no money to pay for them, Criſpin had ſuch callous feelings, that he refuſed to ſuffer his majeſty to take the boots. "It is for this reaſon" ſays Comines, "I praiſe thoſe princes who are on good terms with the loweſt of their people; for they know not at what hour they may want them."

This obſervation is not ſo mal a propos at the preſent critical moment. Louis XVI. may have probably experienced more than once the truth of the reflection of Comines.

NORFOLK, May 19.

Sunday laſt arrived in Hampton Road, the ſnow John and Joſeph, Capt. Huie, laſt from Baltimore, bound to Bourdeaux. On Saturday he fell in with the Britiſh frigate Thetis, Captain Cochran, about ſeventeen leagues to the eaſtward of Cape Henry, who forcibly took from Captain Huie, his ſecond mate, carpenter, and one of his ſeamen, who declared themſelves to be American citizens. It was in vain that Captain Huie repreſented his ſituation to Cochran, and the diſtreſs he might experience from the loſs of his people. Indeed Captain Huie's ſituation was truly diſtreſſing, his veſſel was leaking, and loaded with Indian Corn, a periſhable cargo, his whole number of men on board being only ten, one of which was ſick and unable to do duty, and the three men taken were the beſt of the crew. But no entreaties could prevail or awaken ſenſe of juſtice, when addreſſed to men who had been ſo long in the habit of robbing and inſulting us. Cochran ſaid he cared not what the devil became with the John and Joſeph—that he would ſerve every American in the ſame manner, becauſe he had been inſulted while his ſhip was repairing at this place laſt winter. In Captain Huie's ſituation, he judged it adviſeable to return into port, in order to procure ſeamen ſufficient to enable him to proſecute his intended voyage.

Surely our government will interpoſe, and, if poſſible, put a ſtop to a practice which threatens deſtruction to our commerce, and produces ſuch cruel conſequences to our mariners. This ſame Cochran experienced every mark of hoſpitality in our port, and which when he was here, he acknowledged to the Chief Magiſtrate of the ſtate—not that thoſe who knew his character, expected it would produce any reformation in his conduct; inſolence and rapacity were never checked by civility and kindneſs.

Cords and Stripes, when properly applied are the only corrective to ſuch deep rooted habits of arrogance, knavery and oppreſſion.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Captain M'Call, of the ſhip Iris, from Nantz, has obligingly favoured us with Paris papers to the 23d March; they contain ſeveral important debates of the Convention, amongſt which is that on the defence of Barrere and his co-adjutors, which took place on the 22d.—They mention alarming appearances of tumult on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions, and that the Committee of Safety were aſſiduous in endeavouring to ſuppreſs them. [Diary.]

By the Iris, from Nantz, Captain M'Call, we have French accounts to the 23d of March, at which time the National Convention was engaged in the ſubject of the defence of Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, &c. and the Committee of Public Safety, in the ſuppreſſion of an uneaſineſs ariſing from the ſcarcity of proviſions.

Captain Turner, juſt arrived from St. Thomas's informs, that off the Capes of Virginia, a French frigate was taken by the Britiſh frigate Thetis, and the Lynx ſloop of war, after an action of 3 glaſſes. The French ſhip was totally diſmaſted before ſhe ſtruck. Captain Turner ſuppoſes the frigate to be from the Weſt-Indies; ſhe had four merchantmen under convoy, one of which was alſo taken. The Lieutenant of the Thetis was on board Captain Turner when the French frigate hove in ſight, and as our informand ſaw the action, and the frigate ſtrike, we have no reaſon to doubt the truth of the account.

Yeſterday, between the hours of 12 and one, a number of Frenchmen, on ſeeing their national flag inſulted by ſome Engliſhmen (who, they ſuppoſe, took it down from the Liberty-Cap on the night before) went up ſtairs, where an Engliſh officer, a Mr. Codd, lodged, and ſuppoſing him one of the guilty perſons, took his regimental coat, brought it down, and tore it in pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liſbon, dated 3d April, 1795.

"Yeſterday Mr. Church received an expreſs from Cadiz, informing him of the Dey of Algiers having declared war againſt Spain; alſo of an action taking place in the Mediterranean between the French and Engliſh, in which the former loſt two ſhips of the line, although the day before they had taken one from the Engliſh. The fleets conſiſted of 14 ſail of the line each.

"The Portugueſe have ordered all their ſhips, except one ſhip of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, to be paid off and hauled up—This is ſuppoſed to be owing to the death of the miniſter of marine, which happened about ten days ſince, and by which the Engliſh have loſt almoſt the only friend they had in this kingdom."

Captain Knox, of the brig Schuylkill, which arrived here from Bermuda in nine days, informs, that on the 18th April, under the Weſt Cacois, he was taken by a Bermudian privateer, called the Thetis, of ſix guns, owned by Baſcam and Liſpen, merchants in that iſland, where he arrived on the 1ſt May, and was ſoon after liberated on his giving a bond of indemnification to the captors, that the owners of the brig ſhould never call upon them for any coſts or damage hereafter.

Capt. Knox ſailed from thence on the 12th May, in company with four other American veſſels, which were liberated in the ſame manner.

In the Mayence Gazette of Jan. 31, the Miniſter of Sweden contradicted formally the report of Baron de Reuterhlom being about ſetting out for Baſle, to aſſiſt at a congreſs, the object of which is ſaid to be to meditate a peace among the belligerent powers.

He declared beſides, that none of the powers at war having formally claimed the mediation of his Swediſh Majeſty, it could not have been the intention of the cabinet of Stockholm to interfere in that matter.

By letters dated Vienna, Feb. 24, we received the intelligence, that numbers of Dutch patriots, all rich manufacturers and great capitaliſts, who fled to Auſtria during the invaſion of their country by the Pruſſians, had returned to Holland as ſoon as the late revolution was rendered public. The preçious manufactories eſtabliſhed by them at Vienna, at Brunn in Moravia, and other cities, are now abandoned, and thouſands of induſtrious weavers left without work.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

THE Subſcribers have lately received a quantity of PLAISTER OF PARIS, which they will ſell low by wholeſale or retail.—They intend to keep a conſtant ſupply of this article. For terms, apply to

Fling, Thompſon, & Co.

No. 1. Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.

Philadelphia, Fifth Mo. 20, 1795. tf.

To be ſold by public Vendue,

On the 9th day of June next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Robinſon townſhip, Berks county, containing 134 acres of deeded land, with the allowance of 6 per cent. about 80 acres cleared, 14 acres of watered meadow, a bearing orchard of 200 apple trees, with two dwelling houſes, two barns, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a good ſtream of water running through the whole. Likewiſe, a Tract of LAND adjoining the ſame, containing 60 acres, and the allowance, on warrant and ſurvey, the purchaſe paid before ſurveying. Alſo, another TRACT of 27 acres, ſurveyed by an application, the whole in tenantable repair. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or JOHN NUZUM, living on the premiſes.

RICHARD NUZUM.

Fifth Month 19, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Concord, Delaware county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, with a blaze down her face; has white on both her hind feet, and on one fore foot, is a little lame in her near hind leg, ſuppoſed to be the ſpavin, ſhod before; paces and trots remarkably eaſy; was, when ſtolen, tared on the inſide of her ears. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, and brings her to her owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOS. TRIMBLE.

Concord, 8th of Fifth Month, 1795.

For Public Sale,

At the BLUE-BELL Tavern, on the road from Philadelphia to Darby, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, inſtant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, (the ſale having been poſtponed on account of the weather,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 120 acres, a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, in Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 9 miles and a half from Philadelphia, and a quarter of a mile from the Cheſter road, on the new road leading from Cheſter to Providence, 53 acres of which is woodland, well timbered, the remainder is good arrable land, a great part of which may eaſily be made into meadow.

On the place is a new two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, and a well of good water near the door, a new barn and ſtables, a large young apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a very productive brick-yard, is very ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat, or a grazing farm.

Alſo, two Lots on Darby creeks containing ſix acres of marſh meadow, one mile from the above place.

Immediately afterwards, at the ſame place.

1 pair young oxen,
1 young horſe,
1 cow, a cart, hay-waggon, &c.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and a good title made.

A plan and deſcription of the property may be ſeen at the auction ſtore.

WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1		of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5		of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1		of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2		of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6		of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1		of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10		of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20		of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40		of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100		of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500		of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,			Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,			
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,			500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST.
} Managers.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1795.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of MARTHA BARR, late of Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts; and all thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment on or before the 20th of June next, to

LAWRENCE JUSTICE,
ISAAC WORRELL,
} Executors.

May 20, 1795.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, two COWS; the one a dark brindle, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, the other red and white pied, with a ſlit in the left ear. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

Canal, near the upper bridge, on Schuylkill, May 23, 1795.

POST-OFFICE, Chester, May, 1795.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Chester, Delaware county, April, 1795.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

A.

ROBERT ALLISON,
Robert Allen.
B. John Baugh,
Samuel Boots.
C. William Compton,
Monſ. Jere Coſden.
D. Patrick Doherty.
E. Evans Reeſe Evans, Eſquire,
Iſabel Elliott.
H. John Ogden and Edward Horne,
John Hunter,
Thomas Holmes,
Robert Huſton,
Hugh Huſton.
J. Lewis Jenkins,
Richard Jones.
K. John Kinnard.
L. William Loſtree,
Seth Levis.
M. Patrick M'Gukkin,
Alexander M'Mullan,
John M'Conaughy.
S. Skelleys and Peters,
Robert Stewart.
W. Hugh Welſh.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stop the Mare and Thief.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in East-Bethlehem townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 20th of April, a ſorrel MARE, ſeven years old this ſpring, 15 hands high, or thereabouts, and one blind halter. Said Mare has a blaze in her face, and three white feet; ſhe is ſtout and well made, either for ſaddle or gears; her mane is cut on her withers for the collar; ſhe paces and trots, but is moſt natural to pace when under the ſaddle.

The Thief is a certain James M'Cluer, that lived in Weſt-Nottingham, laſt ſummer, and ſays he left his wife and children there laſt fall. He came to my houſe the firſt of January laſt, and brought with him a likely black horſe, where he and ſaid horſe lived, on my ſubſtance, till the 20th of April, without fee or reward. He ſold the horſe in Beaſon-town, as he was running away. Said M'Cluer is a native of Ireland, a ſtout well made fellow, and pretty active with the tongue. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Thief and Mare, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice; and the owner gets his Mare, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Six Dollars for the Mare only, paid by me,

NATHAN BAKER.

May 1, 1795. ‖

TAKEN up on the Bethlehem road, in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, the 30th of April, a young bay MARE, with four white feet, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and rowelled in the breaſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

GILBERT DANCE.

Curacoa Hides.

A QUANTITY, of a ſuperior Quality, and ſeven or eight thouſand Ox Horns, fit for exportation, for Sale, by

Jonathan Meredith, & Son,

No. 37, South Third-ſtreet.

Alſo a few tons of excellent upland Hay.

May 4, 1795. tf.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of Land, about 60 whereof are cleared, the reſt woodland, agreeably ſituated on the banks of the river Delaware, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, about ſix miles from Newtown; the ſaid land lies level, and extends in a ſtraight line near a mile upon the great road that leads from Trenton to Coryell's Ferry, the other ſide fronts the ſame diſtance on the river. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen almoſt new, a frame barn, two young bearing orchards, a quantity of meadow, and very rich low lands; alſo a fiſhery, and a very good landing for boats and rafts, and would be a ſuitable ſtand for either a ſtore, tavern or ferry. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JONAS INGHAM.

May 2d, 1795 §

The full bred HORSE

PAYMASTER,

Will COVER from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at Dr. JOSEPH MOORSE's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, at *Fifteen Dollars* each Mare, to be paid at covering.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river, in Virginia, in July, 1791. Pedigree and performances, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto affixed, may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding.

N. B. Any perſon having an inclination to breed from ſaid Horſe, muſt embrace this laſt opportunity, as he is certainly ſold, and will be removed at the expiration of the ſeaſon.

Weſt-Cheſter, March 17, 1795. ¶ 12w.

THE YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND MILLER'S GUIDE,

By Oliver Evans, aſſiſted by Thomas Ellicott, an able and experienced Millwright,

IS publiſhed, ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, and to be ſold by the Author, alſo by Robert Campbell and Matthew Carey, in Philadelphia; Samuel Campbell, New-York; James Wilſon, Wilmington; and John Hagerty, Baltimore.

—CONTAINING—

1. A conciſe ſyſtem of mechanics and hydraulics, founding (on experiment) a new ſyſtem of theory of the motion of water-mills, which agree with real practice.
2. Rules for calculating their power and true proportions.
3. Tables of the true motions and proportions of their wheels, the diameter of the ſtones, and ſize of canals for conveying the water, to ſuit the fall and power of any ſeat, from 1 to 36 feet deſcent.
4. Directions for conſtructing their ſeveral parts, and for building and uſing the author's patented improvements, which leſſens the labour and expence of attending flour mills fully one half.
5. The art of manufacturing flour explained in all its parts, according to the moſt improved proceſs.
6. Directions for building mill-dams and mill-walls.
7. Do. for conſtructing and proportioning ſaw-mills.
8. Many curious experiments concerning wind-mills.
9. Rules for diſcovering new improvements, exemplified in improving the arts of threſhing and cleaning grain, hulling and cleaning rice, diſtillation, ſaving fuel in warming rooms, curing ſmoaky chimneys, preventing ſhips from ſinking, preſerving fruits, &c.

This work has extended 509 pages, including 26 expenſive plates, inſtead of 350 pages and 20 plates, i. e. 159 pages and 6 plates, farther than propoſed in the terms of ſubſcription, which has raiſed its value, and enhanced the price 50 cents; therefore two dollars and the additional 50 cents will be received from thoſe ſubſcribers who chooſe to pay it. Thoſe who have not received their books are at liberty to take what part of their ſubſcription they pleaſe ---The terms of ſubſcription was raiſed to 3 dollars, and thoſe whoſe names are included in the firſt liſt have paid that price—at which the remaining copies will be ſold, deducting as uſual to bookſellers. Books will be kept till the firſt of October next for ſubſcribers.

The Author keeps alſo for ſale, at No. 215 north Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a good aſſortment of imported and American manfactures

BOLTING CLOTHS,

and warrants them good.

N. B. If any one news printer in each ſtate will give the above a place a few times, they will probably oblige many, as the book is wanted in all parts, and the ſubſcribers extend over great part of the United States.

To be LETT,

And may be entered on immedately,

A Convenient HOUSE, in good repair, about five miles from Philadelphia, on Haverford road, in a healthy ſituation, for the ſummer ſeaſon, or longer term, and may accommodate a family from the city or country. For terms apply, adjoining the premiſes, to JOHN LEECH, ſenior. §

Bethlehem Stage.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcribers intend to run the ſtage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, in the following manner, *viz.*

The ſtage ſtarts from Bethlehem tavern every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, arrives the ſame day at Klein,s tavern, at Flower Town, and the next day breakfaſt at Mr. George Luſher's, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſets off, to return to Bethlehem, about 10 o'clock, every Wedneſday morning.

The ſecond ſtage will ſtart every Wedneſday morning, at 5 o'clock, from Bethlehem, for Philadelphia, leave Philadelphia for Bethlehem every Friday morning, and arrive every Saturday forenoon.

The ſtage road, for the preſent, is determined to be by way of Quaker-Town, Germantown, &c.

Paſſage for each perſon to Philadelphia, two dollars and a half, and the ſame to return; way paſſengers five-pence per mile; 150 weight of goods or baggage, the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUKENBACH.

BARK.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of the Bark brought to Philadelphia theſe two laſt ſeaſons having been damaged, has been found inadequate to the demand. The Tanners of Philadelphia, as encouragement to Farmers, offer for *Spaniſh* and *Cheſnut*, NINE DOLLARS, and for *White* and *Black Oak* Bark, SIX DOLLARS the cord, if delivered in good order before the firſt day of July; and if damaged, before or after that period, a price in proportion.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1795. ¶

By *JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS,* and *JOHN SPARKS*, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Glouceſter, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by *David Davis*, and his ſon, *Samuel Coles Davis*, of Waterford, in the county aforeſaid, who claim two undivided fifth parts, or more, of all that Tract of CEDAR SWAMP, lying on a branch of Great Egg-Harbonr river, called Squoncom, in the townſhip of Deptford, and county aforeſaid, near Thomas Cole's ſaw-mill, containing 21 acres and 3 rods, be it more or leſs, the which Samuel Coles, of Waterford, in ſaid county, deceaſed, purchaſed of Samuel Clement, deceaſed, and ſaid Samuel Coles, in his laſt will, gave the ſame to his daughter, Martha, the former wife of the ſaid David Davis) and to his grand-daughters Rachel, Martha, and Ann Newbold, to be held by them and their ſeveral heirs, as tenants in common, for the uſe of their ſeveral (or five) plantations, and not otherwiſe; two of which largeſt plantations he gave to his ſaid daughter Martha, which is now the property of the ſaid David Davis, and Samuel his ſaid ſon, who deſires a diviſion may be made, agreeably to the purport and meaning of the ſaid will. We have nominated *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, all of the county of Glouceſter, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tract of Cedar Swamp, into as many parts or ſhares as the ſame was originally held, agreeably to the ſaid will, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of *John Anderſon*, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, on the firſt day of June next, by two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid *Samuel Kenard*, eſquire, *Joſeph Bolton*, and *John Kay*, will be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid Cedar Swamp and Premiſes, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the "more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini, 1795.

JOSEPH HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS, } Eſquires.
¶6w JOHN SPARKS,

Philadelphia, Harriſburg and Carliſle Mail Stage,

STARTS every Wedneſday morning at ſix o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, inn-keeper, late Mr. Sheridan's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading, Lebanon and Harriſburg, and arrives at Carliſle on Saturday morning following at Mr. Thomas Foſter's, inn-keeper; and ſtarts from thence on Monday morning at four o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſday in the afternoon.

The Reading Stage

Starts from the houſe of M. Michael Woods, inn-keeper, every Monday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia on Tueſday morning, and ſtarts from ſaid Alexander Moore's on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives again at Reading on Saturday morning weekly and every week. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid, by

The Public's humble Servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 4th inſtant, A ſmall Brindle COW, with a white face, and both of her ears cropped; ſhe gives a little milk. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

April 28, 1795. §

WAS committed to the goal of Cheſter county, ſome time ago, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Sam. Roach, ackuowledges to be a ſlave to Benjamin Duncan, of Dauphin county, near Harriſburgh. His Maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

April 30, 1795. †

WHereas, on the 19th of the 11th Month, 1784, ſale was made of certain Effects of HENRY CHILD, of the townſhip of Horſham, in the county of Montgomery, for the benefit of his creditors, and the vendue book being put into the hands of *David Parry*, to collect and make dividends: And whereas the ſaid *David Parry* is ſince deceaſed, and no diviſion made: Theſe are therefore to requeſt all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid *Henry Child*, at the date above mentioned, to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of *David Parry*, on or before the firſt day of the Sixth Month next, when a diviſion of the money will be made, and all accounts brought after will be excluded.

MARTHA PARRY,
DAVID PARRY,
ISAAC PARRY,
SAMUEL GUMMER, } Executors.

Fourth Month 13th, 1795. *

PRINTING TYPES

For SALE, by

Wrigley & Berriman,

No. 149, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

One font of Pica, 469 lbs. at 1/6 per lb. Caſt by Fry. For a Specimen, ſee COXE's *View of the United States*, which is the laſt work done on it.

One do. Small Pica, on a Pica Body, 302 lbs. at 1/8 per lb. Caſt by Fry.

One do. Pica Greek, 39 lbs. at 4/ per lb.

One do. Long Primer Greek, 116 lbs. at 7 per lb.

Letters, poſt paid, will be attended to.

Approved Notes at 60 or 90 days will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A CAPITAL SEAT for a ſlitting mill, and two hundred and fifty acres of limeſtone wood land, lying on the Walnkill river, in the county of Suſſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, thirty-ſix miles from Acquackenack landing on Newark river, and about 44 miles from New Windſor on the North river. There are on the premiſes capital ſeats for a ſlitting mill, a merchant mill, and a ſaw mill; being on a large and never-failing ſtream of water, with fifty feet fall, little expence will be required in making a ſhort dam. The premiſes are ſituated within two miles of Franklin furnace, and there are ten forges within the diſtance of ſeven miles, whence a conſtant ſupply of bar iron may be had, either to purchaſe, or work on the ſhares. For terms apply to W. HITOD, No. 6, Walnut-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Franklin furnace, near Suſſex Court-houſe. SAMUEL SHARP.

April 20th, 1795. *

Seventy Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſheriff of Cumberland county, on or about the 11th day of March, 1794, a certain JONATHAN MORE, by trade a weaver, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 35 years of age, hair very thin and brown, grey eyes, black beard, his cloaths unknown; he is ſuſpected to be ſomewhere in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up ſaid MORE, and delivers him to the Gaoler of ſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward, or THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, if confined in any gaol in the United States.

REUBEN BURGIN, Sheriff.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, April 20, 1795. ¶

WANTED,

A Number of FLATS,

To carry ſtone from Ridley-creek to Philadelphia. The higheſt freight will be given, and employ for the ſeaſon. For terms, apply to JOHN WRIGHT, at the landing on Ridley-creek, or to THOMAS LEIPER, No. 9 North Water-ſtreet. tf

NOTICE.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *William Garriſon*, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, by the firſt day of July next; and all who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to JEREMIAH DUBOIS, accounting adminiſtrator, by the above time.

JOSHUA GARRISON,
JEREDIAH DUBOIS, } Adminiſtrators.

Pittſgrove, April 21, 1795. ‖

BARK Wanted.

A LARGE QUANTITY of the following kinds, *viz.* Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Hemlock, Beach and Birch. A generous price will be given for all brought to market, in good order, the enſuing ſeaſon, by the Tanners of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

N. B. The ſooner Bark is brought to market, after it is dry, the better.

March 16, 1795. *6w

WHEREAS JOHN TETER, Forgeman, now or lately working in the forge, known by the name of Laverty's Forge, in Cheſter county, did obtain from the ſubſcriber two judgment notes, the one payable ſometime the enſuing month, the other the ſubſequent autumn, for ten pounds each, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of either of ſaid notes, as they were obtained for a property to which the ſaid Teter had no legal claim to, and which has not neither can be veſted in the ſubſcriber, conſequently will not be paid by him, unleſs the law will compel him.

WILLIAM RODGERS.

Mary Ann Forge, 12th March, 1795. §

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of William B. Hockley, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers; and all who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of their reſpective debts, to Samuel M. Fox, No. 144, Cheſnut-ſtreet, the accounting Adminiſtrator.

JOHN WILCOCKS,
GEORGE FOX,
ALEXANDER WILCOCKS,
SAMUEL M. FOX. } Adminiſtrat.

April 6th, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.